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NEW-YORK CONVENTION.

Continuation and Close of the Session.

Speeches of Hon. Lyman Tremain and Gen. Van Wyck.

Re-Nomination of Reuben E. Fenton for Governor.

Stewart L. Woodford for Lieutenant-Governor.

Other Incumbent Officers Renominated.

Violent and Aggressive Nature of the Speaking.

The Platform Drawn on More Moderate Basis.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Aug. 5—12 M.

The State Convention has closed its labors, and the ticket, together with the details of the proceedings, will be forwarded to you by the Associated Press.

As will be seen, the successful candidates, from temporary chairman of the Convention upward, are (with scarcely an exception) the same as foretold in my dispatch of last evening.

The Convention met promptly at noon, with the hall only two-thirds full. The after-dinner session, however, was crowded, many ladies being in attendance. The hall was utterly destitute of decorations, not even an American flag gracing the walls; but a most disgraceful caricature of the President of the United States, in the shape of a large daub painting, representing Mr. JOHNSON in the act of dispensing "pardon to red-handed rebels," and labeled: "How to Punish Traitors," was suspended conspicuously at one corner of the stage, and excited general disgust.

The sessions of the Convention were on the whole harmonious, though some ill-feeling was exhibited between the champions of the different candidates for Lieutenant-Governor. The friends of Mr. ALVORD feel sore at the defeat of their candidate, and seem to regard it as implied censure of his administration; but whether it will have the effect to weaken the ticket in this section of the State remains to be seen. Mr. WOODFORD's friends managed the thing very shrewdly in the Convention, and profited largely by the indiscretion of one of Mr. ALVORD's champions, whose attack upon the military claims of the opposing candidate drew forth a stirring speech from Gen. VAN WYCK, his companion in arms, which completely turned the current in Mr. WOODFORD's favor.

The speeches delivered in the Convention were uniformly of the most Radical stamp, and the more ultra portions elicited the loudest applause. Mr. TREMAIN's allusion to a renewal of the civil war, and his challenge to the South to do their worst, were received with the wildest expressions of approval. In listening to the speeches, a stranger would have supposed the South still in arms, and the assembly convened for the purpose of raising recruits for the army by appeals to passion and prejudice. If the delegates in attendance here fairly represent their constituents, the coming campaign is to be fought out on the extremest grounds of the new faith. They all glory in the name of "Radical," and declare that there shall be no compromise with the South, with the President, with their old political allies, or with anybody else who fails to go the entire swine, from the tip of snout to the last kink in the tail. They profess to think that a majority of the people are with them; but I have heard no bets offered on carrying this State, though multitudes are willing to take stock in Maine and Pennsylvania.

The resolutions containing the platform of the Convention, it will be observed, are quite tame when compared with the speeches. They are understood to have been drawn by Judge JAMES, of St. Lawrence. The platform which Mr. GREELEY brought up in his hat was decided to be unsound when examined by committee, and was pitched overboard.

The resolutions, which were read by GEO. W. CURTIS, were accompanied by a long address, which was stated by Judge JAMES to be only an elaboration of them, and was therefore not read, on account of the lateness of the hour. Half of the delegates were absent, in fact, when the resolutions were adopted, many having taken the evening trains for home. S.

To the Associated Press.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 5.

Wieting Hall was filled at noon by the delegates, members of the Loyal League, and a large audience in the galleries.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

At 12 o'clock the Convention was called to order by WILLIAM R. STEWART, Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Mr. LINCOLN, of Tioga, moved that Judge TREMAIN, of Albany, be chosen temporary Chairman.

Ex-Senator MADDEN said that while he had no objection to Mr. TREMAIN, and would not object to see him permanent Chairman, he rose to oppose the motion, and moved to substitute the name of Gen. CHARLES H. VAN WYCK, of Sullivan. He said it was well known that until the past two or three years the power of organizing our conventions had been usurped by an outside body. It was the habit for the Chairman of the State Committee, on calling the Convention to order, to name the temporary presiding officer; and through a mistaken idea of courtesy, this was not mentioned. Again, a body outside of this Convention has assumed to take the naming of both the temporary and presiding officer out of the hands of the Convention. The State Committee has no right to do this, and he was opposed to it. He had nothing against Judge TREMAIN; but Gen. VAN WYCK had served his country well and gallantly in the field and in its councils, and besides, he had great experience in civil affairs. He would like to see Judge TREMAIN selected for permanent Chairman, and would support him for that position; but he hoped the Convention would choose Gen. VAN WYCK as temporary Chairman.

Mr. GEORGE W. CURTIS said the Convention should very carefully consider the question proposed. This Convention is charged with the consideration of the very gravest questions that have arisen under the present crisis. He had the most profound respect for Gen. VAN WYCK, but he assured the Convention that it was absolutely essential that harmony should prevail. It has been the habit for the State Committee, emanating as it does from the State Convention, to suggest the name for a temporary Chairman, and unless we have lost faith in our Committee, he could see no good reason for disregarding a common and courteous practice.

Mr. SPENCER favored the motion of Mr. MADDEN, expressing at the same time great respect for and confidence in Judge TREMAIN, than whom no man would better grace the chair. He reminded the last speaker that the State Committee emanated from the last Convention, not from this; and there was, therefore, no strength in the argument that we should receive our presiding officer from their hands.

The question was then put, and it was decided that the yeas had it. Subsequently the nomination was made by acclamation. Judge TREMAIN and JAMES A. BELL were appointed to conduct Gen. VAN WYCK to the Chair. On reaching the platform, Gen. VAN WYCK delivered the following address, frequently interrupted by storms of applause:

MR. VAN WYCK'S REMARKS.

Five years ago I had the honor to preside over the deliberations of the representatives of the Union Party of the State of New-York, just engaging in the stern conflict of arms, standing upon the same platform of principles as now, with the same destiny before and the same banner over us. We were pleading then that this great trust bequeathed by our fathers should not without a struggle be surrendered to the demands of rebels, as we are this day pleading that the results of the victory over treason shall not be abandoned—that we shall not publicly proclaim that the blood of three hundred thousand patriots has been shed in vain. The nation responded then, and with bayonet and bullet went forth and conquered. With the same zeal, and trusting in the same God, it will respond now and go forth with the ballot and again be victorious. The same battle is still waging, but transferred to another forum. The same elements on either side are in the strife. Then arrayed against us were rebels in arms, Copperheads conspiring with threats and denunciations, appealing to cowardice and avarice through Knights of the Golden Circle and Sons of Liberty, the machinations of arch traitors and crowned heads; all these are against us to-day. Then with us were the stout arms and brave hearts of an army of soldiers, the exertions of millions at home, the prayers of every heart panting for liberty, of whatever tongue, color and nationality. All these aids and holy influences are with us to-day, except the few who, looking from a new standpoint here, felt constrained to form an alliance with those they lately despised. But we have now what they had not then—the glowing memories and associations of a thousand battles on the land and on the sea, while rallying by our side are the spirits of the grand army of patriot martyrs—of LYON, KEARNEY, REYNOLDS, SEDGWICK and MCPHERSON, and last, though not least, our own beloved WADSWORTH—cherished in life, his memory will be green forever—the thousands who fell into honored though unknown graves in the swamps of the Peninsula, the thickets of the Wilderness, on the field of Gettysburgh, among the clouds of Lookout Mountain, at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson—of the brave sailors who fired the last shot defiantly from out the waters that were swallowing up the gallant crew of the *Cumberland*, with the flag of their country flying above their opening grave—that gallant spirit band which went out from the tortured, starved and murdered flesh at Belle Isle, Libby, Salisbury and Andersonville—the spirit, too, of that great Christian patriot, whose maligners while living were the friends of his assassins, the vilifiers of whose memory when dead are now the boon companions around the festive board, and rejoicing in the patronage of a man who has betrayed the trust of a confiding people. How then can the dead body of rebellion though galvanized for a time, and into its veins may be infused a few drops of loyalty, prevail against the single issue made up by the President of the United States before the people? Shall the States lately in rebellion be immediately restored to those rights forfeited by treason? Or, shall they wait until the results achieved by blood in the field shall be firmly and forever secured by constitutional acknowledgment? JOHNSON may call us constitution-tinkers. Does he not remember that every act of the great LINCOLN for suppressing the rebellion, the tinkling of the little bell by SEWARD, which conveyed to Fort Lafayette Northern traitors without trial by Jury or benefit of clergy; every act of Congress to raise revenue or an army was denounced as unconstitutional. JAMES BUCHANAN pronounced not only secession, but its coercion or suppression unconstitutional? Let us run no such hazard again; but engrave so deeply on the foundations of the Republic the lessons of this war that bad men in the future can read and understand them. President JOHNSON, in his pilgrimage ostensibly to lay the corner-stone of a monument to one of the statesmen of the Republic, greeted and entertained by men of all parties, taking the great heroes of the army and navy to create enthusiasm, playing the demagogue by pretending to be one of the tribunes of the people, yet openly ignoring their representatives, even themselves, by withdrawing from their control the settlement of the great issue before the country, giving the only choice ever yielded by tyrants—that of willing obedience. In New-Orleans he allows the worst creatures of the rebellion to suppress what he calls an usurpation, although it be only an assembly of Union men in peaceful council; while the bitter malignity of his every speech clearly indicates the purpose to attempt the suppression of the American Congress as an usurpation, if the loyal men dare elect one in opposition to his policy. It is well we should know the dangers around us that we be prepared to meet the emergency, and let the ballot-box give forth no uncertain sound. He brands an independent Press as corrupt, mercenary and subsidized, because it does not flatter his egotism and ring pœans to his infamous policy. Who but he, in this land, has power to subsidize the Press; and who before he used it so basely and unscrupulously? While denouncing Congress as what is called or claims to be a Congress, hanging on the verge of the Government door, he forgot that the same vote alone made him Vice-President; that the Southern States had no voice in his election; that Congress has at least the merit of not having betrayed that portion of the people which elected it. Congress and their advocates to-day are demanding all that JOHNSON said at one time should be exacted from rebels. He professes still devotion to the Baltimore Platform of 1864, which pledges assistance to the Government in bringing to the punishment due their crimes the rebels and traitors arrayed against it. In accepting that platform we did not consider the States in rebellion entitled to immediate restoration, he said. But in calling a Convention to restore the State, who shall restore and reëstablish it? Shall the man who gave his influence and means to destroy the Government? Is he to participate in the great work of organization? Shall he who brought this misery upon the State be permitted to control its destinies? If this be so, then all the precious blood of our brave soldiers and officers will have been wantonly spilled, all the glorious victories won by our noble armies go for naught, and all the battle-fields which have been sown with dead heroes during the rebellion will have been made memorable in vain. Therefore I say traitors should take a back seat in the work of restoration. He forfeited his right to vote with loyal men when he renounced his citizenship and sought to destroy the Government. Traitors must be punished and impoverished; their great plantations must be seized and divided into small farms and sold to honest, industrious men. Loyal men, whether white or black, should alone control her destinies. Thus ANDREW JOHNSON taught—no, not taught, but echoed the sentiment of the American people. Such sentiment is now as deep and strong in the loyal heart as when he gave it utterance. Is Congress an usurpation, the people traitors and rebels, the press mercenary corrupt and subsidized because they believe he spoke the truth in 1864? Seven times in 1865 he proclaimed through his Secretary of State as he did to South Carolina: "The President considers the acceptance of the Amendment by South Carolina as indispensable to a restoration of her relations with the other States of the Union." Yet when Congress chooses to consider, it is branded as an usurpation, its members as traitors on the other end of the line whom he proposes to fight. In his first message to Congress he said it was not too much to ask, in the name of the whole people, that each rebel State should, before it resumed its place in the family of the Union and the two branches of the National Legislature, give evidences and pledges of their loyalty. Did he consider all political rights restored to the States when the rebel armies surrendered? Each had a Governor and other officers; yet he sets them aside and appoints, not military Governors, for the war was over, but provisional ones. He orders Conventions to be held, and directs wherein constitutions shall be amended. The States were then not supreme; they had not the power to demand immediate representation; no one then was bold enough to ask, as did JOHNSON in New-York, Will we submit, or will the American people submit, to this practical dissolution? Mr. RAYMOND was there to say: "The ten millions of Americans who live in the South would be unworthy citizens of a free country, degenerate sons of a heroic ancestry, if they could accept with uncomplaining submissiveness the humiliation thus sought to be imposed upon them." No Philadelphia Convention there to applaud and no Reverdy Johnson to demand a second reading. Oh, no! The "practical dissolution" went on, JOHNSON telegraphing Gov. SHARKEY to see to it that negro suffrage was allowed in Mississippi. JOHNSON believed then, SEWARD believed then, that the rebels had lost political rights which could only be restored by the approbation of Congress; for in July, 1865, JOHNSON wrote to SHARKEY: "It must, however, be distinctly understood that the restoration to which your proclamation refers will be subject to the will of Congress;" and in September, 1865, to Gov. MARVIN, he says: "The Government of the States shall be provisional only until the State Government is reorganized, and the basis of that organization will be subject to the decision of Congress." For believing JOHNSON was then right, men are called rebels and traitors, and a war is threatened on the other end of the line. In SEWARD's revelation of Cabinet secrets at New-York we are told flippantly how the great question of guarantee and reconstruction was disposed of—a question which demanded something of consideration from that people which had given millions of treasure and thousands of lives. After speaking of the accession of the new President, he says: "Like a prudent man he waited until I, who came from the Northern States and the Republican Party, had strength and health enough to come into his councils; and he says to me: 'Here is my programme upon which I propose to admit the Southern States into the Union so far as depends on me.' Then I gave this man my hand and faith that I would stand by that and stand by him." Was that all of it? These two men alone decide and determine the future destinies for weal or woe of this great Republic. SEWARD gave JOHNSON his hand. It was well that in this betrayal of their trusts they should bind thus closely one to the other. In all his declarations and acts he recognized the doctrine assured by Congress that guarantees should be demanded. Because twice he vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, he says he twice refused the kingly crown. Yet he became an usurper in the attempt to forestall and wrest the power from Congress; and then a dictator in endeavoring to force the sentiment of the loyal nation by charges of treason and rebellion. Disunionist, he says, because States are not admitted to immediate representation. Will he claim that the same States were out of the Union during the four years of war? Yet they were all that time without representation. He would seem to consider them out, in his same speech at New-York. He says: "I do not want them to come back into the Union disgraced and degraded." The men who plotted this rebellion, who murdered a quarter of a million of our countrymen, draped our hearth-stones in mourning and filled the land with tears and sighs and groans; who at Forts Pillow and Wagner created barbarities disgraceful even to savage warfare; the basest criminal in the world's catalogue of crime JOHNSON would not "degrade" or "disgrace." Let him go to the gray-haired man, leaning on his staff, and the mother bowed with grief for the first-born, who will not come back again to the widowed mother, who feels her sacrifice as her children cry for bread; to the maimed and crippled soldier. Let him go to the little hillocks on every battle-field of the South; by the thirteen thousand graves at Andersonville. Let him stand by the death-bed of DOSTIE and HORTON, victims of his murderous policy, and hear the shouts of exultation from the rebel hordes without, and then mock at the sorrow, and outrage the sentiment of the nation by overflowing pity for the men whom he desires not to degrade and disgrace. Let him show us what page of history records WASHINGTON gathering in convention tories and cow-boys, and eulogizing them as more able, intelligent and patriotic than the men who had fought by his side. He also says: "The rebels came up magnanimously and acknowledge the question." Whoever heard before of conquered rebels displaying "magnanimity" in accepting pardon? The magnanimity of South Carolina was so great that they submitted to the indignity of walking arm in arm into the Philadelphia Convention with men from Massachusetts, who represented no party, and were therefore objects of pity to the lofty Southerners; and this display of magnanimity on the part of South Carolina chivalry moved JOHNSON to tears. Not a word of thanks or gratitude in all his speeches to the soldiers and sailors who saved the country through the fire and blood. The Philadelphia Convention dare not, because, as the New-York TIMES suggests, the Southern delegates forbid it, and JOHNSON desires not to degrade or disgrace them with any unpleasant allusion, and he styles the rebellion merely a "hiatus, as it were." The Philadelphia Convention said: "Let us forgive and forget," while forgiveness of criminals implies a forgetfulness of the crime, and of the sacrifices and services of those by whom treason was subdued. JOHNSON makes the same plea. Let him remember that history will make up the record between him and us, and whoever is the traitor, let him rest assured the nation will neither forget nor forgive. In the same plea for rebels he asks, "What better evidence can you have of loyalty and devotion to the Government than profession?" Does he expect us to be satisfied with hollow promises when he himself stands as the betrayer of pledges and the violator of his professions? Not the lives or property of traitors are demanded by Congress; only a few simple principles—the justice of which the whole world must acknowledge. "The rebel war debt shall be ignored, our own rendered sacred," says the Philadelphia Convention; and JOHNSON says take for security their professions, while Congress insists that, as in the past they have violated obligations and oaths, put it in the bond and have the covenant made secure. Congress also proposes that a few of the most criminal—those who to treason added perjury in violation of an oath to support the Constitution of the United States—shall not again hold an office in that Government they had sought to destroy. While conceding the right of each State to regulate the elective franchise, it asks that rebellion shall not be rewarded by continuing the concession granted to slavery in the country as three-fifth human chattels. And now that the chains of the slave have been melted away in the fiery heat of war, that the basis of representation shall be changed to the altered condition of American civilization and freedom; that their power in the National Legislature shall not be increased, as a consequence of their defeat, by adding the two-fifths in the count of the black man, thereby adding nearly twenty Representatives. In this, and this alone, is the treason and rebellion of Congress and the loyal people. The right to demand conditions being conceded by JOHNSON and SEWARD, we only ask that the people, and not the President, shall determine the nature and number and mode of guarantee, whether by mere professions, which this generation or the next may wholly disregard, or by constitutional amendment, which will preserve them to us and generations hereafter. The ultra men in Congress abandoned their radical notions in order to adopt a system which ought to provoke no opposition; for it adopted what JOHNSON had frequently declared to be the true policy, basing representation on voting population. Yet he denounces his own theory, because advocated by Congress, and from wounded pride seeks to distract his own party and have the nation again rent asunder. Falsely and violently he upbraids Congress as determined to prevent indefinitely representation from lately rebellious States, when he knows, from the bitter mortification of his own defeat in Tennessee, that it has only said: "Adopt the basis proposed and accept your full political relations in the Union;" and he struggled against BROWNLOW and MAYNARD, STOKES and FOWLER and the true Union men to prevent a ratification of the proposed amendment. But they spurned him and his advisers, and the loyal Legislature of the home of the President eagerly embraced the terms, and Congress, without hesitation, opened up her doors, warmly greeted the representatives, and placed her in full federal relations with the loyal States of the Union, the State of Tennessee. All can be admitted on the same terms. The remedy is simple, speedy, and fully efficacious. The last compromise, we trust, with treason and sin has been made. Had the first never been allowed, the terrible war of rebellion would never have been waged; and standing in the midst of the mighty battles and griefs of the last four years, and beneath the arches of great victories which span a continent, this nation of freemen has sternly resolved that liberties gained should be protected and the peace secured must be enduring; that now, when the thunders of God's wrath have just passed away, no grievous sin shall be committed, which, sometime in the future as in the past, will provoke and call down the vengeance of Heaven. Encouraged by JOHNSON's policy, rebel bonds advanced in price in the London market, and this day English aristocrats are holders of rebel cotton bonds. The London *Times*, their organ, eulogizes JOHNSON as warmly as it did DAVIS and the Confederacy. The London *Times* takes heart when it says: "So let us wait; the people have not fully triumphed in America. Let us hang up the reform bill for awhile! Who fears the people!" How humiliating that the only free Republic on earth should strengthen the hands of the English aristocracy. It would seem that he loves not liberty for liberty's sake, and that he abhors its universal spread as much as the color of the skin. Coming from the great throes of this rebellion, the American people supposed his sympathies would be more for the success of a people long oppressed, which once rejoiced in a national existence, conquered and kept in subjugation for ages, with no promise or hope of delivery save by their own right arms through a baptism of blood, to secure again a recognition of just nationality. Yet he must act the character of ANDREW JOHNSON and play a double part. He flattered the Fenians by his smiles, by his apparent approval. The warm feelings of his Irish heart were being roused into enthusiasm. When the British lion roared he sought instant cover; hastened GRANT and MEADE to the border, while with his own hand he made ample atonement to England by stigmatizing the Fenians as "evil-disposed persons." In the darkest days of the Republic, when the first enlistment had nearly expired, the army almost to man with uplifted hand, pledged themselves anew to the service of their country. Soon after loyal men at the ballot-box stayed up the hands of the great LINCOLN by voting the last man and the last dollar rather than compromise with rebellion; and now when Executive usurpation and intolerance is striving to seduce loyalty from its devotion, removing men from office unless they will betray principle, finally they stand like the veteran guard in the field—hurl back the imputation, and tell this demagogue President the office he can control, but their principles never. There is hope for the nation when the people are so securely anchored in the haven of truth that not even Presidents can sway a hair's breadth from the line of duty. Never has the loyal heart been stirred so deeply and the resolution so fixed to march shoulder to shoulder to another, and, I trust, a final victory. The long roll is sounding. With tents struck, and armor on the great Union phalanx, true to the right as the steel to the star, the stream to the sea, stand ready to march to the discomfiture of the enemies of universal liberty. To the undying devotion, to the same faith for which so long we have struggled, is added the determination to wipe out in overwhelming victory the humiliation of JOHNSON's betrayal; to teach him that he cannot turn back the hands which point to advancing progress in the dial of human freedom. BLAIR says the next war will be on Northern soil, and JOHNSON pictures the horror when brother's blood will again flow. Who is to inaugurate the second war? Will it be the minions of JOHNSON in continuation of his brutal policy at New-Orleans? For following his train are all the leaders of the rebellion, all the marauders and guerrillas of that army, some of the unpunished assassinators of LINCOLN, all the opposers of the draft and murderers of Provost-Marshals, and the rioters of Memphis and New-Orleans. While to-day the Union Party believes, as in the past, the ballot-box to be the great arbiter in Republics, among its numbers cannot be found one man who went out forth with a musket to the field and besought the Almighty in prayer for deliverance, not one who struck a blow or breathed a wish against his country. We stretch forth our hands and greet the Union men now in Convention at Philadelphia. Persecuted though they be and sorely stricken, we renew our allegiance to them because of their fealty and devotion to the flag of the Union. The brightness of their patriotism, tried in the furnace seven times heated, binds us with no common tie. We feel that their people are our people, and their God our God. We tell JOHNSON to hurl bitter denunciations and withdraw the light of his countenance in the shape of offices. We prefer to dwell with the people than enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season. We tell him, too, that should a bloody hand again arise to tear down and trample our banner in the dust, we would say of it then as one did in the past:

'Tis the flag of America—it floats over the brave,
'Tis the fairest unfurled on the land or the wave;
But, though brightest in story and matchless in fight,
'Tis the herald of mercy as well as of might.
In the cause of the wronged, may it ever be first
Where tyrants are humbled and fetters are burst;
Be justice the war-shout, and dastard is he
Who would scruple to die 'neath the flag of the free."

We send greetings this day to the gallant State of Vermont, and unite in congratulations with the loyal men of the nation that the flag of the Union and Constitution are safe in the hands of her sons, as they have rebuked the swaggering pretender and his detested policy by an increased majority, as it rolls around the world the echo of her shouts and her meetings will everywhere gladden and nerve the hearts of patriots.

At the conclusion repeated cheers were given for the Union, Gen. VAN WYCK and Vermont.

SECRETARY.

On motion Mr. SINCLAIR TOUSEY was appointed temporary Secretary.

RULES ADOPTED.

On motion the rules of the last Assembly were adopted for the government of the Convention.

GREETING TO PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE DAWSON, of Albany, moved that the Secretary be directed to send a telegram, in behalf of the Convention, to the Philadelphia Convention, expressing hearty sympathy with its object and purposes. This was carried with cheers.

CALLING THE ROLL.

The roll of delegates was then called. The name of LYMAN TREMAIN elicited applause, and that of GEO. DAWSON was welcomed with cheers. The names of HORACE GREELEY, Col. WOODFORD and GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS were received with applause.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Judge EMMETT, of Dutchess, nominated Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN for permanent President.

On motion, it was resolved to appoint a Committee of two from each Judicial District on permanent organization.

Judge EMMETT moved that the Committee be instructed to report the name of LYMAN TREMAIN for permanent President. This was carried.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WALDO moved that a Committee of two be appointed from each Judicial District to report an address and resolutions.

Judge JAMES, of St. Lawrence, moved to amend by providing that the Committee shall consist of one delegate from each Congressional District, to be selected by the respective delegations.

GEORGE W. CURTIS suggested that this question more properly belonged to the more permanent organization.

HORACE GREELEY urged immediate action, on the ground that it will occupy considerable time to prepare an address and the resolutions, and the sooner the Committee, however constructed, gets at it the better.

CHARLES S. SPENCER favored the original motion, saying the Convention had the utmost confidence in its temporary presiding officer.

Mr. HUTCHINS, for the purpose of saving time, altered his motion so as to provide that the Committee shall consist of thirty-two, to be appointed by the Chair.

Judge JAMES opposed this motion, saying if everything is cut and dried, if the slate is already made up as it was in Philadelphia, then there was no use of any Committee at all.

Mr. HUTCHINS withdrew his motion.

Mr. SPENCER said he was not in the habit of yielding, and renewed the motion that the President appoint the Committee. There is no "slate" here; the slate was broken at the start.

Subsequently he withdrew the motion, and that of Judge JAMES was adopted.

STATE COMMITTEE.

Mr. H. D. LOW moved that a State Committee, to consist of one from each Congressional District, be reported to the Convention by the respective Congressional delegations, to which shall be added two at large, to be appointed by the President.

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The President announced the Committee on Permanent Organization as follows: Andrew Blakely, N. Kingsley, John Thompson, H. D. Robertson, C. L. Beale, J. H. Ramsey, D. V. Berry, J. J. Leaver, James A. Bell, Charles Andrews, William Beardslee, E. L. B. Curtis, Z. H. Blake, J. B. Murray, Alf. Lockhart and Isaac M. Schermerhorn.

Recess till 3:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled soon after 3:30 o'clock. The appearance of JOHN A. KING elicited applause, and, on motion, he was invited to take a seat on the platform. The respective Congressional delegations were then called for the names recommended by them, respectively, for members of the State Committee and for members of the Committee on Address and Resolutions, and they reported as follows:

On Resolutions—1. George William Curtis; 2. Chas. P. Shaw; 3. William W. Goodrich; 4. Andrew Bleakley; 5. Charles S. Strong; 6. Sinclair Tousey; 7. Waldo Hutchins; 8. John H. White; 9. William Richardson; 10. Horace Greeley; 11. Henry R. Low; 12. Charles L. Beale; 13. Rufus H. King; 14. Geo. Dawson; 15. Martin O. Townsend; 16. Blank; 17. A. B. James.

THE TELEGRAM TO PHILADELPHIA.

The President read the following telegram, being frequently interrupted by applause:

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, Philadelphia.

The New-York State Delegation at Philadelphia, to New-York State Convention at Syracuse, greeting:

We have met our brethren from the South and grasped them with the hand of fellowship. They are loyal to the Union and to the great party that saved the Union. They seek a readmission of the Southern States to representation on the simplest condition compatible with the safety to the lives, property and political rights of the loyal people of these States. They declare that the policy of the President has been proved in their own persons to be unjust, cruel and intolerable. They look to a loyal Congress for that protection which a recreant President, once a Southern loyalist, has denied to Southern loyalists. Their hearts beat with a noble sympathy for universal liberty and the equal, civil and political rights of all American citizens.

HIRAM WALBRIDGE, Chairman.

The President also read a telegram from J. D. DEFREES, informing the Convention that the National Republican Committee had promptly cast out that very unworthy member, HENRY J. RAYMOND, and put in his place one whom "danger will never deter, nor threats appal." [Cheers.]

Mr. BALLARD moved that the proceedings of the National Committee be now formally ratified by this Convention. Carried without dissent.

The following is the telegram, under the instruction of this Convention, to the Philadelphia State Convention:

By resolution of the Republican Union State Convention of the State of New-York, now in session at Syracuse, I am directed to send greetings to the loyal men of the South now in convention at Philadelphia, and to assure them that the great heart of the people of New-York beats in sympathy for them in their new and increased persecution by the substitution of the policy of JOHNSON for the despotism of DAVIS. New-York was never more determined than now in the complete overthrow of the rebellion, its cause and sympathizers, come whence and from where they may. A union against dungeons in the past produces a more lively appreciation of your present trials. You faltered not in your devotion to your country when dungeons and the gallows stared you in the face, and the loyal people will never desert your cause until justice is vindicated, and the freedom bought by blood shall be permanently established by the Constitution.

C. H. VAN WYCK,
Temporary Chairman,
Republican Union State Committee.

To the Hon. THOMAS J. DURANT, Philadelphia Convention.

PERMANENT OFFICERS.

JAMES A. BELL, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported as follows, and the report was unanimously adopted:

President—Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN.

Vice-Presidents—Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., C. W. Goddard, A. F. Campbell, Owen W. Brennan, Henry G. Leask, Isaac Dayton, Wm. R. Stewart, A. J. Williamson, W. H. McKinne, John W. Ferdin, E. M. Madden, A. W. Palmer, Thaddeus Hart, John H. Gardner, R. M. Hasbrook, O. K. Wood, Calvin T. Hurlburd, Joseph Covell, Henry Dowie, S. R. Mellington, W. D. Wolcott, D. C. Littlejohn, James H. Monroe, S. R. Williams, C. J. Folger, W. Dwight, S. T. Hoyt, N. P. Ponde, W. J. Humphrey, Seth Feimer, H. Van Aernum.

Secretaries—Wm. Ham, Jr., New-York; G. H. Scribner, Westchester; George Y. Johnson, Albany; J. Hammond, Essex; A. Y. Stewart, Luther Lewis Caldwell, Chemung; C. W. Wadsworth, Livingston.

GEO. W. TEARCE, Judge FOLGER and Judge EMMET were appointed a Committee to conduct Mr. TREMAIN to the chair. His appearance on the platform elicited loud applause, and addressing the Convention he said:

MR. TREMAIN'S ADDRESS.

Fellow-traitors on the other side of the line, we have assembled to perform grave and responsible, yet important and necessary political duties. We meet to-day for the double purpose of establishing and declaring a platform of principles adapted to the existing condition of national affairs, and to nominate a ticket of State officers to be supported and elected by the people of this State. If, as members of the Union Party, we have heretofore flattered ourselves with the hope and expectation that when the rebellion should be crushed out by the armies of the Union our labors would cease, and our noble cause and principles would become permanently and successfully established, recent events have satisfied us our anticipations are far from realized. The grand truth and doctrines for which we have contended through years of terrible and bloody war still remain, partially at least, unsettled and liable to be overthrown, unless they can be finally incorporated into the governmental policy of the nation. The great conflict between democracy and aristocracy, between the spirits of Freedom and the spirits of Slavery, still rages in a new form. It remains yet to be determined whether the enemy, who has been overpowered in the military struggle, shall still win the victory by his indomitable will, his adroitness in political management, and his superior skill in the science of diplomacy and statesmanship. It is true that the contest has been transferred from the field of battle to the ballot-box and the Senate Chamber. But the great issue involving the absolute supremacy of the Federal Government in all matters necessary to preserve, protect and perpetuate the national integrity; the legitimate authority of a nation victorious in the struggle with traitors in arms; the destruction of all the vestiges and incidents of slavery in our Constitution, our usages and laws; the procurement of adequate security for the future peace, happiness and welfare of the American people; the establishment of the great doctrines of republican equality and human rights. Is that the harvesting of those fruits which have resulted from the victories achieved by immense sacrifices of treasure and life? These yet remain to be finally determined by the verdict of the people. Nor should we murmur at the unexpected labors and responsibilities which are thrown upon us. Every advance made by civilization and republicanism costs something, and is attended with labor and toil. Stagnation breeds pestilence, disease and death. Sloth and inactivity are always dangerous in a republic. The present is not the time to suffer the rust to gather on our armor, or allow the forces of freedom to disband or become demoralized. Our enemies assert that the Union party has already forfeited its claim to the confidence and support of the people. That it has become sectional and narrow-minded. That it has failed to appreciate the necessities and condition of the country. That it is guilty of usurpation by withholding from the people of the insurgent States their Constitutional rights. That its representatives in Congress are a body of intolerant fanatics who have been engaged in interposing factious obstacles in the way of restoring the Union, and as a remedy for these evils we are told there must be a new political organization, with a new name, new banners, and new leaders, under whose auspices the nation can march into the promised land and enter upon the full enjoyment of millennial glories. Are these charges against the Union Party just and true? If they are, let it be abandoned to its fate, endeared as that party has become to every true patriot by its trials and sacrifices and by the triumph and glories of the war; yet, if it has become corrupted and false to its promises, let it share the fate of its predecessors. If, on the other hand, those accusations are slanderous and false, let us adhere to it in the future as we have done in the past, until complete success shall crown its efforts. Although the Union Party is young in years, it is already old in the record of its great achievements and glorious victories. It is to-day the most glorious and powerful political organization that has ever existed in this country. Its deeds are already historic, and it can proudly point to the honored list of contests through which it has passed, and of civil, political and military victories it has achieved. In the name and on behalf of the patriotic Unionists of the country, speaking for those who have been welded together by the fiery trials and sacrifices to which they were exposed during the days of darkness and danger through which they have triumphantly passed, as the humble organ of those whom I see before me, of the constituents you represent, and of your faithful political associates throughout the loyal States, I repel and deny with indignant scorn and contempt the base accusation that the Union Party has in any respect proved false to the purposes of its creation, or become recreant to its exalted professions and principles. Neither the tongue of the slanderer nor the tongue of the libeler shall be permitted to rob us of the share which we own in the hallowed memories, the precious associations and the unfading glories of the past five years, or to deprive the Union Party of the right which it has fairly earned, to dictate the terms of an honorable and lasting restoration and peace. Let others seek new associations if they will; let the defeated rebels meet in solemn conclave with their sympathizing aiders and abettors; let weakened Unionists, who fail to appreciate the perils that environ the country, or who are influenced by motives that will not stand the test of scrutiny unite with them in schemes to overwhelm and punish the Union party for its stern and unyielding fidelity to the cause of good government. Let them all wrangle to see who shall be the leaders of the new party and occupy front seats in the new wigwam. Let them quarrel about the paternity of the ill-gotten bantling which had its birth recently in Philadelphia. We will still cling to that organization which we consider good enough for us. It is only, I affirm and maintain, in and by and through the instrumentality and coöperation of the Union Party that an abiding peace and permanent restoration of the Union can be effected, or indeed any peace secured that shall not be the commencement of unending agitation and strife. I am constrained to admit, more in sorrow than in anger, that some men high in office, on whom the Union Party has conferred its highest honors, have refused to obey the will of their constituents, or to aid in the execution of the scheme devised by the representatives of the party for the restoration of the Union. Nay, more. They have used the power and influence with which they have been clothed to prevent the success of that scheme and to build up a rival party, which shall subvert the power which elevated them. But while these idiots may have fallen from their pedestals, their defection is not the fault of the party. The labors of the party may be increased, and the day of its final triumph indefinitely postponed. But conscious of its own integrity and confident of its strength, it declines to lower its standard or alter its political creed. Its organization remains intact, its numbers are undiminished, its courage is unshaken, and with bold defiance it confronts its enemies, old and new. It is already marshaling its hosts for the coming conflict, with banners streaming in the breeze, and bayonets glittering in the sunlight, it is prepared to move forward with sure and steady step to inevitable and certain triumph. An inquiry into what the Union Party has accomplished, and what it proposes still to do, with an examination of the political situation can scarcely fail to convince the intelligent patriot that it is his duty to sustain that party in the present conflict. It was but yesterday that we learned with horror that rebel hands were clutching at the nation's throat, and that traitors were aiming their murderous blows at the nation's heart. Then the country sent out a cry for help which was responded to by its patriotic sons with an alacrity and a power which commanded the admiration of the world, and will ever constitute a glorious epoch in our history. One result of this response was the organization of the Union party, composed of men from all the political parties, and embracing a very large proportion of the patriotic, intelligent and religious elements of the people. That party has nobly sustained the Government during the bloody contest while those who are now bent upon its overthrow were denouncing the war as a failure, and assailing the war measures of the Government, as arbitrary and unconstitutional. The Union party unwaveringly sustained every act of the public authorities deemed necessary to overcome the rebellion. At last came its hour of triumph. After four years of terrible and sanguinary strife, the Union cause was triumphant, the Confederacy was ground to powder by the conquering armies of the Union. The Confederate armies surrendered, not in obedience to the pathetic appeals and proclamations of the President, but from sheer exhaustion, and absolute inability longer to continue the contest. Indeed she continued the struggle, at a tremendous sacrifice of life and treasure, long after their military leaders had thrown up the sponge and announced the contest hopeless. But oh, how costly was our triumph! The loss of over 500,000 of valuable lives, the destruction of $6,000,000,000 of property and the entailment of a debt of one-half that sum, attest the bloody character and gigantic proportions of the war. Let those startling facts and the dreadful result, which, for a long period, seemed to hang over the struggle, be ever borne in mind when, as citizens, or as patriots, we are asked to act as if the war was only a myth instead of being a sad and terrible reality. When the armies of LEE and JOHNSON were taken prisoners the practical question immediately presented were what is the present political status, and what are the rights under our Constitution of the people in the eleven insurgent States. They have been engaged in a treasonable conspiracy to destroy the Government but are now lying powerless at the feet of the conquering and victorious armies of the Union. Now what are their true relations to the loyal portion of the people? The solution of this problem required the best talent and the combined wisdom of the nation; but the President, as I think, unfortunately, proceeded to act on his own responsibility, without convening Congress in special session. He found the insurgent States without any organized Government, and he proceeded to establish temporary Governments. He appointed Provisional Governors, authorized conventions for the establishment of State Constitutions and Governments. Proscribed the persons who should vote and the conditions under which the elective franchise should be enjoyed. In all these acts he does not seem to have supposed that anything he could do would supersede the ultimate action of Congress, for the Secretary of State, speaking in his name to the Provisional Governor of Florida, in a communication bearing date Sept. 12, 1865, said: "It must, however, be distinctly understood that the restoration to which your proclamation refers will be subject to the decision of Congress." President LINCOLN recognized the power of Congress over the subject of representation, for in his last public speech, speaking of his action in Louisiana, he says: "I distinctly protested against any claim of right on the part of the Executive to determine when or whether members of Congress should be admitted to their seats from those States." Nor does President JOHNSON seem to have understood that with the actual cessation of hostilities did the rebels become clothed with all their accustomed powers and privileges. He proceeded with more or less positiveness to require conditions at their hands, such as the prohibition of slavery, the annulling or rescinding of their Secession ordinances, or the repudiation of the Confederate debt, and it seems quite clear that at this time the baffled rebels were willing to accept any conditions which would preserve their property, their liberty and their lives, all of which they knew they had legally and justly forfeited to the offended laws of the country. They proceeded with alacrity to comply with the President's wishes, and adopted his suggestions, so far as that may be accomplished by mere State laws or Constitutions, liable at any time to be amended and repealed, and so far as the action of State Conventions, acting under significant hints from the Commander-in-Chief, with his armies present in the State, may be binding on the people in future, when such action was not submitted to them for their approval. Already we discover the outcropping of a disposition of the people in these States to repudiate these ANDREW JOHNSON Constitutions. The pledges which they contain shall not become incorporated into the Constitution of the United States, and the insurgent States shall once obtain the increased power in the Federal Government which they demand, we may anticipate that these military State Governments will be wiped out, and other Constitutions adopted more in accordance with the real sentiments of reconstructed rebels. Thus matters stood when Congress assembled last December. That body found itself confronted with the question whether these insurgent States were entitled to be represented in the same manner as if there had been no war. Senators and Representatives appeared from all these States demanding their seats, and it was a matter of public notoriety that except a few from Tennessee and Arkansas every one of these gentlemen had been open and shameless traitors, and had been elected by their constituents and appeared in Washington in defiance of the law passed during the war that before taking their seats they should take an oath that they had not voluntarily participated in the rebellion. This brings me to the vital and overshadowing issue that challenges the attention of this Convention, and must be submitted to the people at the next election. We were for a long time unwilling to believe that a President who had been elected by the Union party would be found arrayed against that party and acting with its enemies on the question of reconstruction. But we must accept the facts as they really are, and we find that the pending issue is that which exists between the President and Congress. That is the issue of the hour, that is the issue upon which this Convention must express its voice to-day. Of course I treat the Democratic party as having no distinct and independent policy of its own; for this once proud party now performs only the ignoble office of dangling as a tail to the President's kite. I will state the issue to you gentlemen fairly and squarely as I understand it. The President claims that every State is entitled to representation in Congress by the provisions of the Constitution, that no power is conferred upon Congress in express terms to deprive such State of representation, and, therefore, none exists. He concedes, however, by a singular consistency, that Congress may refuse to admit a disloyal representative, although no such power is conferred in express terms. Later revelations, however, indicate that he now regards all persons as loyal who are willing to take the constitutional oath, without regard to their past lives or disloyal conduct. He therefore denies the power of Congress to exclude the Senators and Representatives from the States lately in rebellion, by reason of the misconduct of their constituents, or until guarantees for the future can be procured. On the other hand, Congress claims that in a civil war all legal and constitutional rules and privileges of the insurgents are suspended, and in case the rebellion fails that these privileges are only to be restored by the legislative power of the victorious party, that traitors forfeit their civil and political rights, among which is their right to representation, and that Congress, representing the people, has a right to provide by law for the resumption of suspended rights on such terms and conditions as in their judgment will secure the future peace and welfare of the nation. By a joint resolution Congress has declared that no Representative from a rebel State shall be admitted till such State be declared in a condition entitling it to representation. Congress has accordingly presented its plan for the restoration of the insurgent people in the form of a proposed Constitutional Amendment, to which I will hereafter allude. This is the issue forced upon the people. They cannot avoid it. It is the duty of every elector to form an opinion upon it and to regulate his conduct accordingly. As an humble individual, having carefully and conscientiously considered this question, I do not hesitate to say that my own judgment is clear and decided that Congress is clearly right, and the President just as clearly wrong. The highest judicial tribunal of the country has solemnly adjudged that in its conduct toward the rebels the Government of the United States possessed all the rights which belong by international law to any belligerent power, as well as the additional rights which pertain to a sovereign dealing with rebellious subjects. It is an elementary principle of the law of nations that in a great civil war all these civil and political rights which are secured to the insurgents in a state of peace by the laws of the parent State are suspended. It is also another principle of the same law that when one nation conquers another in war, the conquered nation can only resume peaceable relations with the other when that other consents to a treaty of peace, containing such stipulations for the future as may comport with its own dignity and welfare. If it chances to require security for the future, or even indemnity for the past, it possesses full power to demand either or both. Every instinct of self-preservation revolts at the proposition that during war traitors are entitled to representation in the parent Government. Nor is our Government so powerless and contemptible that when it is victorious over traitors it may not exercise these powers which, in establishing the conditions of peace belong to every other civilized nation on the globe. The Constitution was not made in the interests of treason, nor does it deny to the Government the power to protect itself against traitors. Instead of fearing, I admire that kind of centralization which consolidates the Government against the power of traitors. I hate and trample under my feet that State sovereignty which would make a community of traitors superior to the Central Government. Nor as I read the Constitution does the President enact laws for Congress to execute, but Congress makes laws which the President is bound to see executed. An incessant clamor has been kept up throughout the country against what is called the unconstitutional action of Congress in excluding the representatives from the Southern States. This tender regard for the Constitution is a familiar acquaintance under a new garb. During the war, every vigorous and energetic measure, either of the President or Congress, which was intended to crush the rebellion, was denounced as unconstitutional. This was the case with the conscription law to raise men and the legal-tender law to raise money, with the arrest of disloyal persons for aiding the rebellion, with the employment of negro troops, with the Emancipation Proclamation, and other kindred measures. But now these charges, which then, as now, proceed from rebel sympathizers, only excite, as they are remembered, a smile of derision and contempt. These measures were sustained: they were approved by Courts, by Congress, by the Union Party, and finally by the judgment of the Supreme tribunal, the people of the country in the election of 1864. If the theory that defeated traitors cannot possibly forfeit their political rights is confirmed, it offers a premium for the crime of treason, and may result in the destruction of the Government. In such case the traitors rule would be "Heads up I win, tails up you lose." If the Constitution gave greater sanction to this doctrine than it really does, I would then prefer to break the Constitution and save the country, than to save the Constitution and destroy the country. The Constitution was made for the country, and not the country for the Constitution. If the country is lost, all is lost; while if the Constitution is broken and the country saved, we can make another one equally as good as the old one, with all modern improvements included. Connected intimately with the question to which I have referred stands the proposed amendment to the Constitution. The Congressional Committee, consisting of fifteen prominent members, nine from the House and six from the Senate, after long and careful deliberation, after taking a volume of testimony relating to the condition of affairs in the insurgent States; and after several schemes had been considered and abandoned or rejected, has presented a plan of construction consisting of this proposed amendment accompanied with the recommendation that when it shall be adopted, the States assenting to it shall be entitled to representation in the person of Senators and Representatives duly elected and properly qualified. This scheme received the assent of more than two-thirds of the Senate and four-fifths of the House. It now comes down to the people for their sanction, and it constitutes one of the vital issues of the pending campaign. It is a conservative feature of the Constitution that it provides for its own amendment whenever events or changes occur which render it necessary to conform the framework of the Government to the existing state of things. That such an exigency has occurred seems too apparent to require extended discussion. This change is called article 14 of the Amendments to the Constitution and consists of five sections, which are as follows, viz: 1. The first defines citizenship of the United States, and prohibits any State from denying to any person its privileges without legal process. 2. The second creates a basis of representation founded upon population, except that persons who are denied the privileges of the elective franchise by the States are excluded from enumeration. 3. The third renders ineligible to office certain persons who, having held public offices and taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, became actors in the rebellion, but provides that Congress may, by a two-thirds vote, remove the disability. 4. The fourth affirms the validity of the public debt of the United States incurred in suppressing the Rebellion, and declares the Confederate debt illegal and void. 5. The fifth confers power on Congress to enforce the amendment by appropriate legislation. The first section is necessary to secure to the millions of newly created freedmen the rights of citizenship. In the Dred Scott case, the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the descendant of African parents, whose ancestors had been bought and sold as slaves, was not a citizen of the United States, and could not, therefore, although not himself a slave, maintain an action in the Courts of the United States for the enforcement of his rights or the redress of his wrongs. On a plea in abatement setting up this disqualification in DRED SCOTT. It was adjudged that he could not maintain his action for an assault and battery on himself, or upon his wife and children. It was further decided that it was not within the power of any State to make any person by its Constitution and laws a citizen of the United States. It was also declared that the power of naturalization conferred upon Congress applied only to persons of foreign birth and gave to Congress no authority to make native born persons of African descent citizens of the United States. Free colored persons have always been citizens of our State by the laws of New-York. In our first State Constitution, adopted in 1777, they were placed upon an entire equality with white men in the exercise of even the elective franchise. Under the present Constitution they are called "citizens." Can any good reason be assigned why such persons should not be citizens of the United States if born upon our soil and within our jurisdiction? The colored population have been our best friends during the war. We have availed ourselves of their services by the employment of 200,000 troops in our army. They are loyal and faithful to the Union, we owe them a heavy debt of gratitude which we are bound in honor and good faith to discharge. The Civil Rights Bill has been assailed by the President and by REVERDY JOHNSON and other leading statesmen as unconstitutional, and several Southern Judges have already so decided. What may be the decision of the highest tribunal can only be known hereafter. If the law be upheld it is at all times liable to repeal, and there is no assurance it will not be repealed when the eleven States are represented. It seems, therefore, to be demanded by every consideration of justice and wise statesmanship that those persons should be secured in the rights and privileges of citizenship, the right to sue, to make contracts, to hold and transmit property, and to be witnesses. By an amendment of the Constitution the second section seeks to wipe out from the Constitution the last remaining recognition of American slavery as an existing institution. We have already, by abolishing slavery, nullified the provision for the return of fugitive slaves, and the only vestige of slavery remaining in that instrument is the anomalous feature by which slaves, under the phrase "other persons," are treated as three-fifths persons and two-fifths chattels. Our fathers approximated as nearly as they could to the standard of equality and liberty proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence. They, however, recognized slavery as a fact, while they studiously excluded the word from the Constitution. They provided for the abolition of the slave trade, and confidently hoped and expected that under the action of natural causes slavery would become extinct. Could they have anticipated the subsequent growth and dangerous character of that institution they would undoubtedly have provided for its early extinction. They erred, and most grievously have we of this generation suffered the penalty for their compromising with wrong. Now, however, with the aid of Almighty God, and with the votes of a free people, we hope to eradicate the last footprints of the cursed harpy, Slavery, and to present to the world a free Constitution, wholly in harmony with the sublime declaration that "All men are created equal," and "endowed with certain inalienable rights among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." This section also aims to accomplish another result that is necessary and desirable under the present Constitution. The abolition of slavery will operate to increase the power of the rebel States in the House of Representatives and in the Electoral College to the extent of representation upon two-fifths of the emancipated slaves. This increase in the number of members of Congress and of electoral votes is variously estimated at from 15 to 25, depending upon the number of the freed population, a fact only capable of being definitely ascertained by the new census. This large accession of power would be a rich reward for treason, and would of course be a singular mode of punishing traitors and making treason odious. Such a state of things would prove a constant thorn in the flesh of the loyal North. Any peace which continues the injustice would be hollow and unholy and transient in its duration. The amendment will correct this inequality; at the same time it will restore the old basis whenever the rebel States shall allow these freedmen to vote. If they refuse to treat them as part of the people who elect their rulers, then they shall not be treated as part of the people, to increase the representatives of the white and dominant race. This rule of exclusion in such case is entirely uniform, and applies to the loyal as well as the disloyal States. The Baltimore Convention, by a unanimous vote, resolvd that Slavery should be totally destroyed throughout the United States. To that pledge the Union Party stands committed, and upon it ANDREW JOHNSON became President of the United States. The disqualification as to citizenship which attaches to the freedmen, results from the taint of Slavery. This three-fifth provision of the Constitution is a relic of the same barbarous institution. Is the pledge of the Baltimore Convention redeemed while these badges, incidents, and appurtenaments of Slavery still exist? Oh, ANDREW JOHNSON! ANDREW JOHNSON! We remember yet the burning words of eloquence with which you accepted the nomination and approved the Platform of the Baltimore Convention. We are confounded by the intelligence that you intend to exert your political patronage, influence and power to prevent the adoption of this most salutary amendment. Remembering you as you were, and grieved to find you as you are, we would imitate the example of Noah's sons, and, casting our mantles over you, would retire in sadness and sorrow from your presence. It is proposed by the third section to disqualify DAVIS and BRECKINRIDGE, BENJAMIN and MASON, and others like them, who having sworn to support the Constitution, afterward became guilty of treason against the United States; and yet power is given to Congress, in case of their future good conduct shall warrant it to remove even this disqualification. Surely there is no milder form in which can be embodied the patriotic sentiment that treason is odious and traitors should be punished. Punishments for crime are not inflicted by Government from a feeling of vengeance, but to preserve the public peace and safety, and prevent the commission of future crime. There should be some permanent record destinned to continue while the Union exists, evincing the judgment of the nation against the crime of treason. It is necessary that there should be some enduring monument to warn those who come after us of the wickedness and crime of secession and treason. Adopt this amendment, and then the nation will have decreed that the grave of the patriotic and faithful Union soldier is more deserving of honor than the grave of the disloyal rebel traitor. While the fourth section is universally commended as just, the only ground of objection urged against it is, that it is unnecessary. Let the Southern Representatives come in with their increased numbers, and filled with the hostility which they constantly manifest, and unite with their Northern sympathizers, and who shall say it unnecessary? Let Congress refuse to make the annual appropriations, and the work of repudiation is already accomplished. Let the question remain open with the thousands of millions of floating Confederate debt in the hands of foreign capitalists, Southern rebels and Northern speculators, and the temptation to nationalize this fact would be worthy of the most formidable combinations. The objection that a guaranty is unnecessary seems contemptible in comprrison with the importance of placing the matter where it can never be questioned or agitated. The remaining section to give effect to the others. This, then, gentlemen, is the restoration plan presented by Congress. This is all that the representative of a lone people require as a condition of peace. Never were terms so liberal presented to defeated traitors by a victorious people. Against this scheme the President, the Philadelphia Convention, the rebels, and the Democratic Party present only this proposition, that the rebel States shall be immediately represented, without condition or qualification. They propose no compromise and will accept no terms. They demand the increased representation which has resulted from the abolition of slavery. They refuse to relieve the freedman from the terrible evils of their anaulous condition, and are willing to leave them to the mercy of their late masters and in a state worse than slavery. Thep rally to the relief of the Confederate leaders and insist that no political punishmens be inbicted upon them, and finally they spurn the proposition that by an irrepealable ordinance the Confederate debt shall be condemned or the Union debt confirmed. Such, gentlemen, are the important issues presented to us, and they ought to be accepted by the Union Party without hesitation or doubt. Congress has, I think, performed its duty faithfully to the country on these issues, and earned the gratitude of the people, and it only remains for the people to perform their duty with equal fidelity to their own interests. But suppose the Coggressional plan should not be adopted, what then? If, through the obstinacy or perversity of the rebel States, those most generous terms are rejected, and no other substitute satisfactory to the loyal people should be accepted, why we shall be obliged to conduct the Government without the valuable aid of Southern Representatives. As we have been able to get along for four years of war without their help, and against the South arrayed in arms, we are not without hope we may manage it in time of peace until their returning reason resumes her throne. We are admonished by every Southern gale that we cannot with honor or safety relinquish our hold on the helm, or withdraw our protection and support from the Unionists in the South. If the attitude of submission which succeeded the triumphs of our arms seems to have been superseded by arrogant impudence and defiant hostility, they have elected everywhere red-handed and unrepentant traitors, who have appeared at Washington and demanded their seats in Congress, claiming the right to make laws for the government of loyal people. From ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS down, the rebels still insist that the cause of secession was constitutional and righteous, and glory in the heroic efforts made to establish that atrocious and pestilent heresy. Such is the feeling exhibited that we are assured that as soon as our troops are withdrawn there will be no safety for the property, liberty and lives of Unionists, white or black. The Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate forces is nominated in the Legislature amid cheers and applause for Governor of Virginia. SEMMES the Confederate pirate, is unanimously elected Judge in the Probate Court in Alabama. National airs are hissed and hooted at in Southern theatres. Honors without stint are showered upon the Confederate head, while humble Unionists are not allowed to strew a few flowers upon the graves of her noble Union soldiers. The terrible rebel riots and the horrible massacre of Unionists at at Memphis and New-Orleans warn us in thunder-tones that eternal infamy will rest on us if we fail to stand by the Union men of the South, and to and to fight this battle through to the bitter end. Gentlemen I repeat it, the issue is upon us and we must meet it like men. He must be both blind and deaf to the educational instructions of the war and must have failed to place his hand where he could feel the deep throbbings of the popular heart who can doubt the result of this conflict. The Union Party present a sublime spectacle. Undermoved by defection and unseduced by patronage it has already taken the field and stands ready to continue in the service until the fruits of our victories are secured and the whole matter placed upon a satisfactory footing. Already I have the verdict from the people ringing through the ballot-box from Maine to California, declaring that loyal men, and loyal men only, shall govern this country, now, henceforth and forever. One word more. We smile with ineffable scorn and contempt when we hear the insidious threat, that if the Southern States are not admitted before the Presidential election, they will cast their electoral votes for President and Vice-President; and if they can obtain a sufficient number of Northern States to give them the majority, they will declare their candidates elected, and with the aid of President JOHNSON, they will take possession of the Government, and thus we shall have another rebellion and civil war. There are several difficulties in the way of this nice little scheme. If the South reject the offers of the Union party, I assume that the Congress of 1868 will, like the Congress of 1864, pass a law declaring that at the [illegible]

Continued on Eighth Page

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

Condition and Temper of the Southern People—Feeling Toward the North—Prospects of Northern Settlers—Credulity and Mendacity of a Portion of the Press.

LETTER FROM A NEW-YORKER IN MISSISSIPPI.

FOREST, Scott Co., Miss., Monday, Aug. 20, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My first letter having been devoted to the resources and advantages of the South, it seems appropriate in this to consider the disputed question whether settlers and capital from the North are properly respected by the Southern people.

I left my Northern home in October last for Atlanta, Ga., which place, after some delays, and by a circuitous route, I reached early in December. From thence I made excursions, traveling by rail and by water, on horseback and on foot, in company and alone, by night and by day, visiting towns and plantations, stopping at public and private houses, and conversing with all classes and conditions of society. I was three or four times across Alabama; spent some days in Montgomery, Selma and Mobile; was from Mobile to Cairo and back by rail; and finally purchased a small farm near this place, where, with my family, I am "at home," whence I write. My most constant companion has been and is one who was famous as a rebel scout. Among my neighbors are those who, during the war, were mentioned at the North with the most cruel and fiendish in history, but who, as citizens and neighbors, are the most quiet, obliging and gentle. If the reports of their cruelties were true, something may certainly be allowed in their behalf, from the fact that before they became desperate, their dwellings had been fired and burned over the heads of their inmates, and their best furniture and choicest souvenirs were carried off by our officers and soldiers.

During these travels, and to the present time, I have never conversed with any person or persons, known or unknown, to whom I have not made a point of stating that I was a "Yankee and a black Republican." In this vicinity hardly a day passes that I do not have occasion to refer to my former political associations, which I do as freely as I would were I surrounded by Northern associates.

I have listened to discussions among the people as to their obligations to the Government and to the blacks—have declared what I believed their true policy, (which was far from reliance upon, or alliance with Northern Democrats,) with the same freedom as in the North, though recognized as a life-long anti-slavery man, and a Union soldier in the war, while my listeners were Secessionists and late antagonists; have made the acquaintance and enjoyed the confidence of some of the most prominent Southern politicians, and have been silent, but attentive listeners to many a conversation among all class and colors, on steamboats and railroads, at depots, and at hotels; while last, but not least, I was known to receive, while at Atlanta, the Albany (N. Y.) *Evening Journal* and the New-York *Tribune*, yet I have not met with the slightest affront, nor have my principles been disrespectfully received. So far from it, I have been treated with the greatest respect, have found the "latch-string" everywhere "out," and have always been cordially welcomed. Nor, under all these favorable circumstances for obtaining the real sentiments of the people, have I heard a single disloyal utterance, while I am happy and proud to be able to inform you and your readers that loyalty to the Government, the Constitution and the flag, is a positive, growing reality, heard on the lips of every one. In the next civil war, which will not break out south of Mason and Dixon's line, the Southern people will constitute, *par excellence*, the loyal army, on whom the friends of the Union and the Constitution, North and South, will lean for success.

It is true that these people are becoming more agitated, nervous, excited and angry, in imitation of Congress—but it is a more glorious truth that the discussions of the occasion are bringing out marked and distinct declarations, as well as feelings, of loyalty—in contradistinction with the dislike of the Radicals.

The mass of the Southern people went into the rebellion because, with their whole heart, mind and strength, they believed in it—it was their faith—and the belief in it was as sincere as in the axioms of religion or science. In the same earnestness they now accept the new situation. The rebellion belongs to the past. Beaten in the court of last resort they accept the decision of the sword without regretting the attempt, or changing their convictions of their then right to secede, and to fight for it—while as to the future they pledge themselves by their word, their oath, and their honor to abide the arbitrament of war, and they can be relied on. If there is fight, so there is truth and faith in such men, and they will be as true to the new situation as they were to the cause in which they lost all save life and honor.

There are also faithful, true and *live* Union men—Union from the start and Union to the end. These are good men and true, respected and honored by their secession neighbors for their integrity as men and for their stern, upright, unyielding, defiant, *consistent* political course, but these are few and far between.

There is a third class of *dodgers*, now on this side, now on that, avoiding danger on either side; yet by turns professing loyalty to both, from whom come most, if not all, the disorders in the South, beside many who seek notoriety at the North as persecuted Union or repentant Secessionists who out-radical the Radicals. These persons very properly receive no political favors at home, because not faithful to any party or profession.

The United States Senators-elect from this State were defiant Union men from first to last—both threatened with summary execution and both true to the old flag. Judge ALCORN was a member of the Convention that took Mississippi out of the Union, and in his place denounced the measure in the face of threats and violence, declaring he could not die more gloriously than for his country or flag. Judge SHARKEY was no less emphatic. Both were old-time Whigs—men of learning, character and eloquence, second to none in the body to which they are elected, and chosen expressly to meet the supposed wishes of the North.

The election of STEPHENS and JOHNSON in Georgia was very far from a defiance of the North, their position in the "Confederacy" not having been the occasion of their selection. The real reason was their supposed acceptability and popularity in the North, together with their great influence in favor of peace, harmony, and the acceptance of the new situation, the great Union speech of STEPHENS just before the war, and the candidacy of JOHNSON on the Douglas ticket in 1860 having a silent but potential influence. Their selection was *intended* as an olive branch and a pledge of good faith. It was a concession. Had the design been to insult the North, these are the last gentlemen who would have been chosen. I speak from personal knowledge of the motives of those who brought about the result.

When in Atlanta last winter, at the solicitation of several eminent citizens, I consented to become the medium of an invitation to Mr. GREELEY to visit that city, and make the tour of the State, with the assurance of the most courteous and distinguished consideration. It is to be regretted, for many reasons, that he did not accept that invitation. It was a friendly overture, and HORACE GREELEY traveling in the South by request of Southern men would have been an epoch in the history of the times. In my journeyings I have met many from the North, all of whom concurred with me in my views of the feelings and sentiments of the people; one especially, a "Black Republican" who, like myself, had traversed the country on horseback from Florida to Mississippi, coincided in every particular with my analysis of the situation.

For myself, I do not believe the reported cases of hostility to Northern settlers. Throughout the rural districts there prevail the peace, quiet, and good order of the Sabbath; and besides, the more important cases have been ascertained to be untrue, though the correction is ignored by one portion of the press, and treated as of little consequence by others. The reported expulsion of the Quakers from North Carolina was many times alluded to editorially, as true, in the leading Radical paper of the North, while its contradiction appeared in fine type in a remote corner of the same paper, without editorial notice. So of other cases and papers. There seemed to me to be a madness in the Radical mind to deny and destroy the truth, a conspiracy to coin monstrous inventions for the creation of a public opinion, which would sustain startling and dangerous innovations upon the Constitution. Passing from the Sabbath-like quiet, but industrious South, to the tumultuous and turbulent North, I could not realize that the submissive, desolate, peaceful South I had just left, was the disorderly, lawless, dangerous and bloodthirsty South of which I heard and read so much at every turn and in every paper. My departures for the war never excited more anxiety than when I started for this truly beautiful land; but, to the Northern mind, misrepresented, villified and misunderstood. Dissatisfaction with the Radicals; well-grounded complaints against the Freedmen's Bureau; respect for their flag, their gallant leaders, living and dead; differences upon measures and political questions are not to be construed into disloyalty, any more than the fabrications, exaggerations, and at best very rare and purely exceptional cases of hostility, are to be taken as the sentiment of the Southern people. I know of no case, and believe in none. No reported case has been confirmed to my knowledge. Northern men can travel and settle with the same impunity they can at home, while persons and property are equally secure. Settlers and capital are not only earnestly desired, but respected, and protected with as much certainty as at the North. My social and political intercourse with these people has been the most pleasing of my Southern life. Complaints have been made that the Southern women are bitter and insulting, as to which, I must say, that the man who can quarrel with a woman, or make a *casus belli* of a woman's tongue, can only be a contemptible puppy, and unworthy of notice or credit. I have met such women, but treating their bitterness as wrath of pleasantry, and complimenting them on their tenacity, with a particular request to be called a Yankee, as I was one in fact, of which I was proud, have never failed to establish agreeable relations, and in some instances the most sincere friendship. Several cases have come under my own observation of young women insulting "Yankees" when actually betrothed, and married to Yankee officers within three weeks after the insult. Heaven defend us!

When North in the Spring I was constantly surprised and astonished at what I may characterize as the perverse credulity of the Radicals. Nothing was too absurd or monstrous for instant belief, repetition and defence. Contradiction called forth expressions of bigotry and intolerance alike painful and prophetic. "Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad."

Habits, customs and institutions, which had become a part of the very being of these people, have been instantly swept away forever. That they should be required or expected to conform as suddenly to the minutest views of theoretical Radicals, is too preposterous for argument. They are, as a matter of fact, agreed in every essential particular with all sensible and practical people. The rest will follow by discussion, business and political association, and the commingling of emigration, North to South, and South to North.

Secretary SEWARD was right when he declared, in his last Auburn speech, that reconciliation was the thing most needed, but the heart of the South is to-day better prepared than that of the Northern Radicals. Southern people are too proud to beg, but their arms are wide open and their hearts yearn for reconciliation, which the Radicals refuse to see, and are determined shall not be known to others.

The one fervent, unceasing, all-absorbing prayer of this people is for peace, and for unmolested permission to earn something wherewith to feed and clothe their families.

My copy of the TIMES is extensively perused by my neighbors, and its tendency is to bring them and the conservative Republicans nearer together. It is to be hoped its circulation and usefulness will be extended throughout the Southern country, in lieu of the pernicious *News* and *Record*, which can only be broken reeds, though their language may be consoling in the hour of desolation and sorrow.

Very truly yours, J. TARBELL.

GEORGIA.

Letter from a True Southern Unionist.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* of the 1st inst. contains the following letter, which it declares "is, as it professes, from the pen of a Union man before the war; a Union man during the war, and a Union man now. The writer of it is well known in this community, having resided here previous to and during the war, and was ever regarded a Southern Union man, with the most decided anti-secession proclivities, which he took no pains to conceal:"

THE TRUE UNION MEN OF THE SOUTH.

MR. EDITOR: As a Union man not unknown to many of your readers, and as one who ever looked upon secession as a policy suicidal in the extreme; and furthermore, as one who was considered crazy on the subject by those who were perhaps crazy themselves, I desire a small space in your columns to define the views and sentiments of the true Union men of the South, or at least of those whose adherence to the Union during the whole struggle of secessionists for independence entitle them to that appellation. I was of this class, and I believe I can truly represent them. And here be it understood that my purpose in the essay is to speak particularly of those known as Union men during the war, and not to disparage the claims of others who, though once in arms against the Union, are now in good earnest desiring a return to their allegiance.

Those of my way of thinking were satisfied with the old Government as it was. We considered it good enough for us. We had enjoyed peace and prosperity under its protection. We knew not what it was to suffer the want of any of the real comforts of life. We looked upon this happy state of thing as evidence of the existence of good Government. We were nationalized in feeling, and free from those sectional animosities and hatreds which involved us in war.

We retained the full possession of our sober senses, during the whole period of the experiment of secession, from its incipient steps to its final overthrow. We had a vivid conception at the beginning of what the end would be. We saw our people, under the lead of infatuated and misguided men, going the broad road to destruction. We saw the dangers ahead, and never lost an opportunity to warn our leading men of the certainty of final defeat, and to urge them to consent to return to their allegiance to the old Constitutional Union as the only possible protection against the evil designs of ambitious men. We told them the Union was a wall of defence against Northern aggression; that in pulling it down they had let the pent-up and turbid waters of abolition fanaticism, like a deadly sirocco, sweep over the South; and that instead of protection to the institution of Slavery, their struggle for the overthrow of the old Government would result in its emancipation. We warned them at the beginning of the desolations of war, of its tendency to de-citizenise the people, and render them mere tools of despotic power. These and many other warnings were the outpourings of the deepest solicitude in behalf of our great and loved country, and of its complex but beautiful form of government.

But heedless of warnings, and reckless of consequences, those who inaugurated the experiment of secession turned a deaf ear to all our cautions and entreaties; and instead of respecting or appreciating our motives, these rendered us objects of persecution, visiting upon us many and sore grievances. But we endured them with much patience, attributing them to a species of insanity which civil wars ever engender. But now that the struggle is over we feel no resentment for these injuries. The same reason and sober judgment that enabled us all along through our deplorable war to adhere steadfast to the Union, enables us now when the storm of frenzy has past to forgive our persecutors.

We were Union men in fact—honestly, earnestly, and as friends to the best interests of the South, were Union men. We had a vivid conception of the ends of disunion, and never was it in our power, as honest men, to sanction its dissolution. And now, since the war has left us in the power of a Radical Congress, which denies us representation, and threatens us with military rule and confiscation, we hold that the policy of ANDREW JOHNSON, for the restoration of the people of all the States to the enjoyment of all their constitutional rights in the Union, must be upheld; and that the proceedings of the late Convention at Philadelphia, indorsing his Administration and promulgating sound national doctrine, should receive the cordial support of every one who loves his country, and desires the restoration of the old constitutional Union.

The proposed Convention of Southern Unionists, shortly to be held in Philadelphia, receives no approval from us, and in fact we cannot recognize them as Union men if they reject the terms for reunion offered by the late National Convention and refuse to support the wise and liberal policy of ANDREW JOHNSON. Yours, most respectfully, J. A. STEWART.

ROME, Georgia, Aug. 29, 1866.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

Address of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden to the Soldiers of Kentucky.

From the Louisville Courier.

To the Union Soldiers and Sailors of Kentucky:

A National Convention of Union soldiers and sailors has been called to meet in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 17th of September next, the anniversary of the adoption of the present Federal Constitution. To that Convention all are invited as delegates who belonged to the army and navy of the United States during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and who approve the principles announced by the National Union Convention which recently assembled at Philadelphia. The Executive Committee, located at Washington, have appointed the undersigned as an auxiliary Executive Committeeman for this State, with power to appoint as many assistants as may be necessary for the purpose of obtaining a full expression of all those soldiers of this State who are in accord with the principles announced at the Philadelphia Convention. It is decreed, also, that the requisite steps be taken to secure the presence at Cleveland of as many Kentucky soldiers as may find it convenient to attend. With a view to facilitate the purposes for which the Cleveland Convention was called, I have selected Gen. GEO. W. MONROE, Gen. D. W. LINDSEY, Col. JOHN MASON BROWN, and Lieut.-Col. JAMES T. BRAMLETTE, to act as an Executive Committee for the State, who will conduct all correspondence and make all necessary arrangements for those in this State who may desire to attend the Convention. The time intervening between this and the coming Convention is so short as to render it impossible to call county meetings, preparatory to a State Convention, to appoint delegates to represent the State. Under these circumstances, and with the concurrence of my associates, I earnestly request that the gentlemen whose names are found in the list hereto appended, and all officers and soldiers of the Union army, and of the navy, who approve the call for said Convention, and are willing to attend the same, to act as delegates on behalf of this State. I trust that no officer, soldier or sailor will fail to attend the Convention because his name may not be specially mentioned in the subjoined list. With many of them I had no direct official connection while in the army, and I have not, therefore, the pleasure of their acquaintance. The foregoing names have been selected by us without any opportunity for extended consultation, and the confident belief that they approved the principles of the National Union platform. To that platform no serious objections can, it seems to me, be urged by any officer or soldier who, in good faith, fought to maintain the Union and the Constitution, and who desires the return of peace and brotherly love throughout every part of our beloved land. It presents a solid and enduring basis, upon which the citizen and the soldier can alike stand, with an abiding confidence, that if sustained by a majority of their countrymen, the present distracted condition or public affairs will not long continue. The National Union platform speaks in the interest of the whole people, and not of any mere partisan organization. It "hails with gratitude to Almighty God the end of the war and the return of peace to an afflicted and beloved land. It declares that the war has maintained the Constitution with all its powers and restrictions, and has preserved the Union, with the "lawful rights, dignity and authority of the States perfect and unimpaired." It asserts the right of representation as abiding in every State, which cannot be constitutionally denied or withheld from the people thereof. It calls upon the people to elect members to Congress who admit the fundamental right of representation, and who will receive to seats the loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States. It recognizes also the constitutional right of each House of Congress to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its members. It asserts the supremacy of the National Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof. It maintains the powers not conferred upon the general Government, nor prohibited to the States or people thereof. It asserts the right of each State, uncontrolled by Congress, to prescribe qualifications for the elective franchise therein. It denies that any State or combination of States has the right to withdraw from the Union or to exclude any State from the Union. It asserts the perpetuity of the Union of the States. It asserts the right of each State to vote upon all amendments to the Federal Constitution. It acknowledges the abolition of Slavery, and disdains any purpose or desire on the part of the Southern States to have it reëstablished within the limits of the United States. It claims for the slaves which have been freed the right to be protected in their persons and their property. It declares that the debt contracted in aid of the rebellion is invalid and never to be assumed; and it declares with equal distinctness that the debt of the nation is to be held sacred and inviolable, and that the honor and faith of the Republic is to be maintained unimpeached and unimpaired. It recognizes the service of the Federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed, and commends those who have survived, and the widows and orphans of those who have fallen, to the generous and considerate care of the general Government. These constitute the fundamental principles embodied in the National Union platform, upon which all citizens, whether of one section or the other, and without regard to past differences, are invited to stand, and cordially coöperate, to the end that the mad spirit of sectionalism may not destroy the Constitution and change the whole framework of our republican form of Government. At this crisis, when the fate of our Government and of constitutional liberty seems to be involved in the contest through which the nation is now passing, we have the coöperation of a patriotic and fearless President, opposed equally to the heresies of secession and exclusion—and who has declared that the principles of the Philadelphia platform meet his cordial approval. They are the principles upon which he declares that the pending political contest should be fought. They are the principles upon which he has announced that his Administration should be conducted. Let us, then, rally around him and that convention of delegates from every State and Territory in the Union which convened at Philadelphia in the interest of the whole country, and not of any section or party. Let the world know that the Kentucky Union soldiers fought in good faith to suppress an armed rebellion against the existence and authority of the nation, and thereby to maintain the Union and the Constitution; and not to the end that any particular political organization might be perpetuated in power. T. L. CRITTENDEN.

P. S.—The gentlemen named as delegates will please advise the above committee by letter at Frankfort, whether they can attend the Convention and give the names of such officers, soldiers and sailors as will go from their vicinity. It is likely that arrangements will be made with railroads to transport delegates at half fare.

List of Delegates.—Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, Gen. Wm. T. Ward, Gen. E. H. Hobson, Gen. L. D. Watkins, Lieut. Gov. R. T. Jacob, Col. B. C. Grider, Col. C. A. Marshall, Col. G. W. Gallup, Col. Wm. H. Hays, Col. R. M. Kelley, Col. Chas. S. Hanson, Col. Ed. Starling, Major Isaac Calhoon, Col. C. D. Pennebaker, Major John M. Bacon, Col. J. J. Landram, Capt. G. W. Riley, Col. W. A. Warner, Capt. J. R. Hindman, Col. P. B. Hawkins, Col. J. J. Craddock, Major D. M. Cloggett, Gen. L. H. Rousseau, Gen. W. C. Whitaker, Gen. T. T. Garrard, Gen. J. T. Boyle, Att'y-Gen. J. M. Harlan, Col. Frank Wolford, Col. B. H. Bristow, Col. Laban T. Moore, Col. M. C. Taylor, Col. J. Smith Hurit, Col. Silas Adams, Col. Sam. Starling, Major M. H. Owsby, Col. H. M. Buckley, Col. A. W. Holman, Capt. P. P. Oldershaw, Lieut. Ben. Smith, Col. W. A. Haskins, Major F. D. Rigney, Col. W. E. Hobson, Col. Wm. B. Craddock, Major John Breathitt, Col. L. B. Grigsby, Col. J. Rowan Boone, Col. W. E. Riley, Col. J. W. Weatherford, Capt. J. W. Tuttle, Gen. H. C. Dunlap, Surg. J. S. Drome, Capt. W. J. Lisle, Capt. F. S. Hill, Col. John B. Carlisle, Col. L. Rousseau, Major Thos. Mahoney, Major Wm. Mangan, Major J. B. Harrison, Surg. W. H. Gardner, Col. J. W. Gault, Surg. A. D. Cosby, Major F. H. Bristow, Col. John Cowan, Lieut.-Col. T. C. Evans, Major J. E. Haskins, Major W. W. Dowden, Capt. E. T. Dulin, Isaac Walker, Col. Marc Munday, Capt. B. T. Perkins, Capt. Anderson Gray, Capt. Wm. Tweddle, Capt. J. A. Rousseau, Capt. I. C. Sayers, Col. James F. Lauck, Col. W. P. Boone, Col. D. R. Haggard, Col. John R. Faulkner, Col. W. T. Scott, Major John Brennan, Major J. A. Brents, Capt. B. S. Coffey, Surg. J. G. Hatchitt, Col. S. P. Love, Lieut.-Col. J. R. Snyder, Col. Selby Harney, Col. B. I. Spalding, Col. W. Cooper, Major E. C. Winfrey, Major James Wharton, Capt. G. W. Cravens, Col. E. B. Cochran, Major B. F. Buckner, Capt. I. B. Webster, Capt. H. C. McLeod, Capt. W. G. Conner, Capt. Milt. Graham, Capt. John T. Milburn, Major J. I. Hudnall, Capt. I. Stephens, Capt. A. Thompson, Lieut. Clem. Funk, Capt. R. L. Phytsian, U. S. N.; Lieut. I. C. Watson, U. S. N.; Lieut. George Fimrell.

Pennsylvania Third District National Union Nomination for Congress.

The delegates of the National Union Party, supporters of the policy of President JOHNSON, in the Third Congressional District of Pennsylvania, convened on Saturday, 1st inst. Resolutions were adopted opposing the reëlection of LEONARD MYERS, the present incumbent, because of his vote in favor of negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, and because, "under the leadership of these Radical factionists, THADDEUS STEVENS and CHARLES SUMNER, he had unhesitatingly voted with them against every effort to reunite the country in the bonds of peaceful union, and by so doing has injured and will soon destroy the largest manufacturing and mercantile interests of the district, which need protection by a revised tariff rather than the passage of measures which, instead of healing, promote strife, and cut off a large and valuable market from our manufacturers and merchants."

A ballot was then taken for Congressman, resulting in the unanimous nomination of CHARLES BUCKWALTER, Esq.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted, and the Convention adjourned with cheers for JOHNSON and BUCKWALTER.

Resolved, That in view of these facts, we present for Congress in the Third District CHARLES BUCKWALTER, Esq., who, from our knowledge of him, private and public, we are assured will faithfully represent the Conservative sentiment of the people. He is a man in whom, though in the past we have differed with him in some measures, we recognize one against whom none, even amid the heat of bitter partisan discussion, could ever honestly utter a word questioning his thorough loyalty to the Government, devotion to the Union, his integrity of character, or his high ability to represent with honor this district in the councils of the nation.

On Saturday evening, a committee of one from each ward waited upon Mr. BUCKWALTER, accompanied by a full band and a large concourse of citizens. On behalf of the committee, C. W. ALEXANDER announced to Mr. BUCKWALTER his nomination. Mr. BUCKWALTER returned thanks in a speech, in which he expressed his adherence to the principles of the National Union Johnson Party, and his opposition to negro suffrage.

The Merchants and the Philadelphia Radicals.

From the Philadelphia Age, Sept. 3.

The late action of the Radical Mayor and Councils of our city, in refusing to extend the hospitalities of the Corporation to the President of the United States, has produced a decided impression among business men, not only here, but in other parts of the State. In order to show what effect Radicalism is having upon the business and trade of this city, we publish one out of the many letters received at this office from prominent merchants and manufacturers upon this subject:

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.

To the Editors of the Age:

GENTLEMEN: Inclosed we hand you a copy of a letter received this morning from one of our customers, (a large clothing dealer in Harrisburgh.) We received similar letters from other merchants South and West, but as this is from our own State it will give our business men an idea of the way the late action of our authorities, and of the merchants who placed them there, are looked upon by parties coming East to buy goods.

Yours truly,

HARRISBURGH, Aug. 31, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: Why don't you hurry up my goods? Send them upon receipt of this letter, as I need them very badly.

I am sorry that your City Fathers behaved so badly upon the reception of the President. Mr. K——, a member of the firm of one of the largest dry-goods houses in your city, was up here on Wednesday, and told our merchants that the way Councils and the Mayor behaved will hurt his business 45 per cent. with Southern trade; that the most of his best customers have gone to New-York on that account. I have heard several of our prominent clothiers declare that they will not buy an article in your city hereafter. I am very sorry for my Democratic friends who are in the clothing business, but the innocent must suffer with the guilty. The trains for New-York over the Reading Road are crowded with merchants from the West and South. I meet a great many at the hotel near the depot where I am boarding. They say Philadelphia has behaved so badly during the last two years, and the late action of your officials is a direct insult to any Union man, and that they cannot patronize you any more. Yours truly, L. R.

Maine Second Congressional District National Union Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

AUBURN, Me., Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.

The Union electors of the Second Congressional District, favorable to the policy of the Administration, as expressed by the action of the recent Philadelphia Convention, assembled this morning in Auburn Hall. The large room was well filled, and the best feeling prevailed. SOLON CHASE, Esq. called the Convention to order and nominated Gen. A. S. DAGGETT as President.

The following additional officers were appointed, viz:

Vice-Presidents—Gen. C. S. EDWARDS, Bethel; Col. Z. H. ROBINSON, Bath; Col. S. S. LAMBERT, Phillips; Capt. DANIEL SMITH, Turner.

Secretaries—EBEN E. RAND, Lisbon; WILLIAM A. WHITTIER, Farmington; Capt. CHANDLER BAILEY, Turner.

Upon taking the chair Gen. DAGGETT addressed the Convention in a few remarks, saying in substance that the people were now called upon to render secure by the ballot those objects which the army had won by conquering the rebellion.

The Convention went into nomination for a Representative of the Second District in the next Congress. The choice fell upon Hon. NAHUM MORRILL, of Auburn. The following persons were appointed a District Committee, to make needful arrangements to secure the success of the nomination, viz.:

Gen. A. S. DAGGETT, Androscoggin County.
Gen. C. S. EDWARDS, Oxford County.
Col. Z. H. ROBINSON, Sagadahoc County.
SUMNER MARVEL, Esq., Franklin County.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the principles set forth in the resolutions and address of the National Union Convention recently held at Philadelphia, and that in Hon. NAHUM MORRILL, our candidate for Congress, we have an able supporter of the same, and we pledge to him our hearty support.

Pertinent addresses were made by Col. THOMAS GUERNSEY, of Bangor, GOULD BUTLER, Esq., of Farmington, Hon. HENRY TALLMAN, of Bath, and by CALVIN RECORD, Esq., of Auburn.

Hon. R. D. RICE, of Augusta, made a forcible address. He said:

Surveyors say that you must take a back sight in order to make a straight line. So if our politicians would take a back sight, their course would be much straighter than it usually is. It is well for us to look back and see our position. The speaker reviewed the position of the parties engaged in the recent civil war. The South claimed the right to sunder the Union by secession at their pleasure. The Government assumed that the Union was supreme. The Congress and President both declared their purpose to maintain the integrity of the Union, the equality of the States, and secure obedience to the laws. For these purposes the war was made. This was the object our people proposed in giving their sons and pouring out their money. The question now recurs, did we triumph? Did we vindicate the unity of these States? Or did the rebels triumph? Was the Union sundered? Were the States dissevered? We claim that we vindicated the Union and declared that no State should go out of the Union. All that remained to be done was to receive the States and punish or pardon those who were guilty of treason. There were many of these. Some—a great part—were honest in rebelling. They believed they had a right to secede—that their peculiar property was in danger. Now, what would you do with all these? Hang them? kick them after they acknowledged themselves beaten? Generosity, magnanimity and manhood forbid such a course. President LINCOLN could not pursue so cruel a policy, and hence many who should be ashamed to avow such sentiments had declared that Providence removed him because he would not have executed justice. The position taken by Congress makes the whole war and its sacrifices and blood to have been in vain. The question presented to the people now is, are these States in the Union or not? The verdict of the President is that they are in. Congress says they are conquered territory, and yet ask them to pass a Constitutional amendment which is an absurdity. This Congress refused to receive men who had fought in the Union armies and lost their whole estate. Did they do right in this? Did they not say by this act that the rebels had conquered and that the Union cause had failed? The citizens of this country are now called upon to determine whether this is a Constitutional Government, or one afloat upon the sea of fanaticism and passion. The speaker declared that the Philadelphia Convention had been marked by the highest wisdom and patriotism. They had prepared a declaration of principles which must commend themselves to every man's conscience. The platform adopted has not been and cannot be controverted by any believer in the Constitution of the United States, however much it may be ridiculed. Great fault has been found with the Administration for the execution of the neutrality laws. But this was his duty. And if the laws were too severe, Congress should have modified them, and they had the power to do it. It is simply absurd to find fault with the President for doing his duty. The great question now before the people is, shall Congress nullify and destroy all the advantages secured by the war, and practically divide the nation?

The Convention adjourned, feeling enthusiastic in the cause, and determined to make a strong effort to vindicate the Constitution and the Union. L.

Letter of J. J. Coombs, Tendering His Resignation as a Member of the Republican "Union Executive Committee."

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.

To the Members of the "Union Executive Committee" who may meet in Philadelphia on the 3d instant:

GENTLEMEN: As you meet in pursuance of a call signed by several members, and published with my name at the head of the list, I deem it due to myself to say that I had no such agency in originating the call as the position which my name occupies might seem to indicate. My agency in the matter consisted solely in giving my *consent* to the publication of the call for a meeting of the Committee in Philadelphia at the time proposed, when applied to by another member for that purpose. I gave my consent, not because I had any particular desire for the meeting, but because others desired it. Although I never saw the call until it met my eye while sojourning in a distant city, yet the gentleman who signed my name to it, *as originally published*, had sufficient authority for so doing. I never would have consented, however, to the placing my name at the head of the list if I had supposed such a thing was contemplated. It is a distinction which I would not under any circumstances have desired or deemed myself entitled to, but which, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, has put me in the false position of appearing to be one of the *originators* of the call. I make this brief explanation, lest what I now have to submit might be deemed inconsistent with a supposed active agency on my part in calling the Committee together.

Although this meeting of the Committee has been called in an informal manner, without the sanction of any one of its officers, I presume so large a majority of its members will respond to the call that no question as to the authenticity of its proceedings can be reasonably entertained. I therefore avail myself of the occasion most respectfully to tender my resignation as a member of the Committee for the District of Columbia. In taking this step I am actuated by a strong desire to avoid any public participation in the political controversies of the present day. And having said this, candor constrains me to add, that this desire, while arising in some degree from other causes, is strengthened by a consciousness that I can scarcely regard myself in full fellowship with any existing political organization.

I have acted with the Republican Party since its formation in 1856, and do not now wish to be understood as seceding from it. But I have long entertained views on the subject of the relation of the late rebellious States to the Union, and the rights and duties resulting therefrom, which I have reason to believe are not now regarded as orthodox by a majority of that party, although perfectly consistent with its repeated solemn delarations of principles during the existence of the late war and until the rebellion had been completely overthrown. A repudiation of the principles upon which the party professed to act throughout the war seems now to be made a test of fidelity to the party.

As I have not been able to discover any sufficient reason for abandoning said principles, and adopting theories in respect to the organization of the Federal Union, and the relation of the States thereto, which I have always opposed as unconstitutional and mischievous, I deem it due to my associates on the Committee, a large majority of whom, and of whose constituents, if I am correctly informed, have become converts to new doctrines which I cannot accept, to tender this my resignation, and thereby enable them so to reconstruct the Committee as to secure greater unanimity of political views therein.

If the policy to which the Republican Party appears to be now fully committed shall result in the practical restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of constitutional liberty in this country, no one will more heartily rejoice than I, that my apprehensions of a different result shall have proved groundless.

With sentiments of profound respect, gentlemen, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. J. COOMBS.

The North Carolina State Election.

From the Wilmington Journal, Aug. 31.

There seems to be some doubt in the minds of the people in regard to the next State election, and opinions expressed by some of our cotemporaries relative to the matter are calculated to mislead them. Many are under the impression, in consequence of the failure to ratify the amended Constitution, that no election can now be held, the time designated in the old law (the first Thurday in August) having passed. This is an error. The Convention submitted nothing to the people but the Constitution as it was proposed to be amended by that body. Before its adjournment, and in order to submit the new Constitution to the people, they postponed the regular State election until the third Thursday in October.

It does not follow that because the new Constitution was rejected that the postponement of the election is illegal, for that may have been rejected upon its merits, and not because of the want of any power in the body proposing it. The argument, however, that shows a want of power in the Convention to propose the new Constitution doubtless goes far to show a want of power to postpone the election. But this is a point we do not desire to raise. We do not fight against impossibilities. The person elected as such, in the October election, will be the Governor of the State, and this being a foregone conclusion, it behooves us to select the proper man to execute the important duties of the position devolving upon the Chief Executive of the State in times like these, for whether in office rightfully or wrongfully, his power for good or evil will be the same.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Haverhill *Banner* urges that some effort be made to prevent the return of N. P. BANKS to Congress from the Sixth Massachusetts District. In speaking of candidates, it says; "On the part of the Democrats, there are DANIEL SAUNDERS, Jr., of Lawrence, a very able lawyer: GEORGE JOHNSON, of Bradford, a manufacturer, and a very capable business man; Dr. GEO. COGSWELL, of Bradford, who is claimed as a Conservative; Hon. N. W. HAZEN, of Andover, who sustains President JOHNSON and opposes the Radical measures of the present Congress; and we suppose that there are others in this and the further end of the District who are better capable of representing the Sixth District in Congress than BANKS."

A Concord correspondent states that the Democratic Party in New-Hampshire, 33,000 strong, are a unit in support of the President in the stand he has taken against the Radicals of Congress. Added to these are very many heretofore active with the Republican Party. Prominent among these may be mentioned Hon. JOHN HOLSEY, Mayor of Manchester; JAMES M. LOVERING, of Exeter; EPHRAIM HUTCHINS, Esq., of Concord; Mr. BOWERS, of Claremont; WM. N. BLAIR, Esq., of Laconia, and others well known throughout the State.

The delegates elected to the Democratic County Convention from Detroit, Mich., and most of the county, favor the nomination of Hon. J. LOGAN CHIPMAN, of Detroit, for Congress.

Judge WILLIAM G. CROSBY, of Belfast, has declined the nomination tendered him by the National Union Party of the Fifth Maine District.

Senator FESSENDEN gave a political address at Biddeford, Maine, on Friday, and has other appointments for this week.

Senator SUMNER has returned to Boston from his White Mountain trip with improved health.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

A Convicted Criminal turns State's Evidence, and Astonishes his Friends—A Detective Amazes the Lady Friends of the Prisoners—Attempt to Prove an Alibi for the Prisoners.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

DANBURY, Conn., Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1866.

Country people have been provided with a vast amount of warning by the great dailies of New-York as to the dangers that await them on attempting to visit the metropolis. There is scarcely a crime which has not been described, criminals themselves have been portrayed and their conduct, their modes of operation have been detailed at considerable length, and yet it is dangerous for those unacquainted with the ins and outs of city life to hazard themselves in the thoroughfares, the hotels, the houses, or even the churches of Gotham. Indeed the danger is so great that people who live in the City are not any safer than they ought to be. As young students of medicine value the clinique more than the mere lecture, so this grand criminal demonstration may be valued by the people of Danbury as a means of revealing in bolder relief what is the true character of crime, the surroundings and appendages of criminals, and their general outside aspect. For instance, it strikes a Danbury lady as very strange that a person accused of crime should be dressed in "such neat clothes." The gentleman made by the tailor, who is possessed of a smattering of small talk, has been the ideal of respectability so long in the eyes of county people, and some city people, that it is like enlightenment to have their minds disabused in the way that a trial like that of the alleged Express robbers, now in progress.

The prosecution delivered their testimony against the prisoners MATTIE ALLEN, JAMES WELLES, GILLY MCGLOYN, EDDY WATSON *alias* ED. MCGUIRE and JOHN GRADY, last week, when THOMAS CLARK *alias* KENYON, who was tried and convicted before Judge BUTLER, in the Superior Court at Bridgeport last February, made his appearance as a witness in the interest of the people, and revealed a history of the whole crime of robbing the Express car belonging to Adams Express Company, from the moment of its inception to its execution, giving to each one of the prisoners his respective place in the conspiracy, stating the various places and times at which meetings had been held previous to the robbery, and the details of the enterprize immediately thereafter.

JAMES P. HALL was then put upon the witness stand, and corroborated the story of CLARK in all important details.

The defence were not prepared to meet any such evidence as this. They were apprehensive that AUGUSTUS NISTRAM might probably be prevailed upon to appear as a witness for the sake of his freedom, but they never dreamed of seeing CLARK turn betrayer after all the good things that had been said of him by counsel during the trial at Bridgeport. The exquisitely-attired ladies who had made the journey from New-York to attend the trial were as much shocked to see HALL on the witness-stand against their friends in the prisoners' box as counsel had been to see CLARK in his new *role*, and one of them felt so bad about the thing that she threatened to publicly horsewhip him, and probably would but for the fear of not having the option of returning to New-York immediately. Mr. HALL is a member of the successful and indefatigable detective force so ably superintended by Mr. PINKERTON, and in that capacity became a boarder in the house of Mrs. WELLES, in Brooklyn, where had ample opportunities of storing his memory with facts relative to the *modus operandi* of the robbery of Adams Express Company.

This course of things upset the calculations of the counsel for the prisoners, and they were thrown upon their resources for a new line of defence, hence the necessity of a recess, which was granted until to-day. As soon as Court opened the defence soon indicated that their plan was to prove an *alibi* on behalf of MATTIE ALLEN, JAMES WELLS and JOHN GRADY. The prisoners paid the most profound attention to the evidence and not unfrequently looked as if they were receiving new light on the subject of their arrest. The witnesses presented a bold front, maintaining that on the evening and night on which the robbery took place the prisoners were all somewhere else, doing something else, for somebody else. They all remembered precisely what had transpired on that particular night, although they were not quite so fresh in their remembrance of transactions at later dates. The wife of MATTIE ALLEN was offered as a witness, but ruled out as being incompetent as an interested party. Ex-Judge STUART claimed the right to present Mrs. ALLEN as a witness, quoting from GREENLEAF in support of his claim. The Court quoted from PHILLIPS, stating that the Connecticut practice was based on that authority, so Mrs. ALLEN was withdrawn. The case excites considerable interest, and if the Express Company succeeds in convicting the prisoners the wound will be a serious one to a very old and a very successful gang of burglars and general thieves. The case is still in progress. W. H.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Opening of Tompkins-square as a Military Parade Ground—Drill and Review of the Seventh Regiment by Mayor Hoffman.

Yesterday afternoon, agreeably to orders issued from headqarters of the Seventh Regiment, Col. EMMONS CLARK commanding, that regiment assembled at their armory in full uniform, with fatigue caps for parade and drill. The special reason for this drill was to formally open Tompkins-square as a parade ground for the members of the First Division. The Legislature last Winter passed an act authorising the Street Commissioner's Department to so far prepare and alter Tompkins-square as to fit it for the use of the National Guard. During the Summer months this work has been partially performed. The old and unsightly basin in the centre of the ground has been removed, the flagging in the several diverging walks has been torn up, and the gutters leveled or filled up. Such few trees as remained in the interior of the square, excepting those near the palings, have been cut down and their places know them no longer. These few alterations have caused a wonderful change in the square, and the result is a fair parade-ground. The work of grading the square, however, has not been performed as completely as it might have been, as there are many places yet remaining where water will accumulate in rainy weather, and thus impair the availability of the parade-ground in inclement seasons of the year. It is, however, a step in the right direction, and now that the National Guard have secured a drill-ground it will be their duty to see that it is kept in proper order. That the members of the National Guard fully appreciate the benefit to be gained by the possession of such an esplanade is easily seen by the following extract from the orders issued by Col. CLARK:

"The Seventh Regiment desires in this public manner to acknowledge its appreciation of the munificence and liberality of our noble City to its National Guard, and to testify to the prompt and satisfactory manner in which the work of preparing Tompkins-square for military purposes has been performed by the Street Department."

Nearly 500 men turned out for this parade, there being ten companies present with 22 files front. The appearance of the command was, as usual with the Seventh, a creditable one. At 4 o'clock the line was formed and the programme of drill entered upon. It was taken wholly from the school of the battalion, as laid down in *Casey's Revised Tactics*, and was as follows:

To break to the rear by the right or left of companies, (108;) to advance or retire by the right of companies, (135;) to ploy battalion into close column on the first division, (159;) to ploy battalion into close column on the fourth division, (190;) to ploy the battalion on an interior division, (193;) to close the column to half distance or in mass on the leading company, (294;) to close the column on rearmost company, (316;) being in column at half distance or closed in mass to take distances by the head of column, (386;) to take distances on the rear of the column, (397;) to take distances on the head of column, (408;) to countermarch a column at full or half distance, (422;) to countermarch a column closed in mass, (424;) column at a halt, at full distance, to form divisions, (453;) column marching at full distance to form divisions, (456;) to deploy column on front division, (558;) to deploy column on rearmost division, (591;) to deploy column on an interior division, (621;) to advance in line-of-battle, (648;) to halt the battalion in marching in line-of-battle, and to align it, (699;) to march in retreat in line-of-battle, (730;) change of front perpendicularly forward, (830;) change of front perpendicularly to the rear, (852;) to deploy the battalion into column doubled on the centre, (874;) deployment of double column faced to the front, (946;) to form the double column into line-of-battle faced to the right or left, (958;) in double column at half distance to form square, (999, &c.;) battalion being in square, to advance less than 30 paces, (1,049;) to halt the square, (1,056;) to reduce square, (1,086;) to form square forward on the centre companies, (1,106.).

With a few unimportant exceptions this extended programme was carried out, the several movements being executed with promptness and precision. The advance in line of battle was very fine, as was also the deploying into column from closed column in mass. These exercises occupied the attention of the command until 5:30 o'clock, when His Honor Mayor HOFFMAN having made his appearance in a carriage, the regiment was prepared for review. This ceremony occupied an hour, and was a fine affair, giving great satisfaction to the numerous friends of the command, as well as maintaining its high reputation. The alignments of the several companies, as well as the different wheelings, were excellently performed. At the close of the review the command was dismissed, and the companies returned to the armory. Mayor HOFFMAN unofficially expressed his gratification at being able to congratulate the members of the National Guard on the possession of so fine a drill-ground.

Considerable success was achieved by Capt. MOUNT, of the Seventeenth Precinct Police in preserving order, and keeping the ground clear of all unauthorized spectators, being aided thereto by the presence of 120 patrolmen from the neighboring precincts. A large concourse of citizens and members of the National Guard attended to witness the ceremonies, and frequently applauded the regiment during their progress.

COL. MASON'S RECEPTION.

Col. JOEL W. MASON, of the Sixth Regiment, who was recently elected to that position, will hold a reception of his friends and comrades, this evening, at Ittner's Hotel, No. 106 Grand-street, a few doors west of Broadway. The affair promises to be one of especial interest.

Laying of the Corner Stone of the National Assembly Rooms.

Yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, the interesting ceremony of laying the corner stone of the National Assembly Rooms, situated in Forty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, took place in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The need of such a public hall has long been felt in the up-town districts. The building will face north, and will be in a style of architecture similar to the old Academy of Music. The dimensions are 175 feet front, 75 feet deep, 69 feet high, with a double tier of windows. The materials to be used in the construction of the rooms are brown-stone and Philadelphia brick. The ball-room will be 150 by 75 feet, and 30 feet high, with ornamented and frescoed walls, chandeliers, music gallery, side-rooms, &c., finished in the best style, and with all the modern improvements. The supper saloon will be on the first floor, under the main hall. It will be 75 by 80 feet, and will be fitted up in the best manner. The proprietor is FRED. LEPORIN, Esq.; architect, Gen. L. BURGER. The hall is expected to accommodate 4,000 persons, and will be completed about Dec. 1.

About 4 o'clock yesterday a large audience assembled round a stand, decorated with the battle-worn colors of the Fifth Regiment N. Y. S. V., to listen to the speeches preliminary to laying the corner-stone. A good band was in attendance. Councilman IMLAY occupied the chair, and speeches were made, mostly in German, by Dr. R. WIERCZORK, Col. SPITZNAETZ and Mr. JENETT, pertinent to the event. Owing to the absence of Col. BURGER, the honor of laying the corner-stone was conferred upon Councilman IMLAY, assisted by the youthful daughter of the proprietor; and the tin box, containing copies of the New-York morning and evening journals, many specimens of silver and copper coin, United States stamps, Confederate bills, Mr. LEPORIN's family record, letters and pamphlets, was placed in the niche, and the corner-stone was declared to be laid. The spectators then adjourned to a large supper room in the adjoining building, where they enjoyed an ample collation.

Board of Education.

The Board held its first session for the Fall of the present year at 5 o'clock last evening. In the absence of the President, Commissioner VANCE presided.

A communication was received from Commissioner ROOSEVELT tending his resignation, on account of ill health, as a member of a number of the Committees to which he has been assigned, except the Committee on New Books. Accepted.

Mr. THOMAS HUNTER sent in his resignation as Assistant Superintendent of Grammar Schools. The resignation was accepted.

The Finance Committee presented a report in favor of recommending an appropriation of $2,200 for refurnishing the assembly-room of Grammar School No. 6 in the Twelfth Ward. Adopted.

By resolution the Comptroller was directed to place to the credit of the Board the sum of $300,000, subject to a draft signed by the President and Clerk.

A report was received from the Committee on Teachers relative to the appointments of Principals and Vice-Principals in the Eleventh and Twenty-second Ward Schools. Accompanying the report is a resolution in favor of the following: That MARTHA TURNER, nominated by the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward as Principal of the Primary Department of Grammar School No. 15, from the 1st day of September, 1866, and JAMES P. MCIVER, nominated by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, as Principal of the Male Department of Grammar School No. 9, from the 1st day of September, 1866, be and they are hereby appointed to said positions. Adopted.

A communication was received from the Trustees of the Fourth Ward, requesting the removal of DANIEL J. BUCKLEY as Trustee of said Ward, he having been recently convicted at the Court of Special Sessions and sentenced to the Penitentiary at Blackwell's Island for an assault and battery on one JOHN VOGEL. Referred to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

The Board then adjourned.

MORTUARY STATISTICS.

Dr. Harris' Letter and Accompanying Tables.

The letter of the Registrar of Records, which is uncommonly interesting this week, is as follows:

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, Sept. 4, 1866.

To E. B. Dalton, M. D., Sanitary Superintendent:

DOCTOR—The last week of August witnessed the return of what has in former years been a standard mortality in New-York and Brooklyn. The total number of deaths was 647—or 67 less than the previous week—in New-York, including 133 in the public institutions, and in Brooklyn 226, or 23 less than the previous week.

Cholera destroyed only 31 lives in the City proper, and but 21 in Brooklyn; 19 other deaths from this cause occurred on Blackwell's and Ward's Islands, and three others in the Kings County Institutions at Flatbush. In our City dwellings only 16 fatal cases of cholera occurred; these were in characteristic localities, viz:

"The weekly return of the mortality of Brooklyn, herewith inclosed, presents the gratifying evidence of a subsidence of diarrhœal diseases and of cholera in particular. The number of fatal cases of cholera, which was last week 54, has fallen to 21. The number of fatal cases in the Sixth and Twelfth Wards, which are adjoining and exposed to the same influences, was last week 25; this week it has fallen to 7 cases. The total number of fatal cases of zymotic disease, which was last week 150 and the week before 218, has this week fallen to 105. The rate of mortality which was last week 43.6 and the week previous 56.2, is for the present return but 39.5. Exacerbations of the epidemic of cholera from local causes have been prevented by thorough disinfection, but the occurrence of several cases in the same household has been by no means exceptional.

The large proportion which the infant mortality bears to the sum total is a notable feature of the week's return; 93 deaths were of infants under 1 year, while out of a total of 225, 168 were of children."

This tendency of cholera infection to renew its activity when temperature and foul air favor, and the signal success which attends the whole plan of the active and specific measures that are pursued by the Board of Health will convey practical lessons to all observers of these things. To the people these experiences should bring habits of systematic carefulness in domicile and person and at the same time offer the best and only cure of anxiety and panic.

The epidemic season has been attended with atmospheric conditions that will be interesting to all who make records of this visitation. The accompanying summary presents the leading facts concerning temperature, humidity, the barometer, rainfall, &c., for the past nine weeks.

Respectfully, E. HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics.

THE NEW-YORK MORTUARY TABLE.

WARDS.	Cholera.	Cholera Infantum.	Diarr'al Diseases.	Cholera Morbus.	Total Deaths from Foul Air diseases.	Deaths by Accident.	Deaths from all causes.	Population, Census of 1865.
First†	9	4	1	2	16	2	22	9,652
Second	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,194
Third	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3,367
Fourth	1	6	2	3	13	1	18	17,352
Fifth‡	—	1	2	1	7	2	20	15,200
Sixth	2	3	1	—	10	—	21	19,754
Seventh	—	6	4	—	12	—	23	[illegible]
Eighth§	—	4	4	1	14	—	26	[illegible]
Ninth	—	3	5	—	10	1	22	39,50[illegible]
Tenth	—	2	2	—	5	—	20	31,5[illegible]
Eleventh	2	2	6	—	21	2	44	58,953
Twelfth‖	7	4	8	—	26	3	43	[illegible]
Thirteenth	—	4	1	1	9	1	20	[illegible]
Fourteenth	1	3	—	1	7	1	20	[illegible]
Fifteenth	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	[illegible]
Sixteenth	2	3	2	—	8	1	20	41,977
Seventeenth	1	6	5	—	19	1	67	[illegible]
Eighteenth	1	3	5	—	10	—	34	[illegible]
Nineteenth¶	18	2	25	2	50	—	100	[illegible]
Twentieth	1	8	6	1	21	—	48	[illegible]
Twenty-first*	1	8	5	1	18	1	46	[illegible]
Twenty-second	4	7	7	2	23	2	42	47,361
Total Deaths	50	79	8[illegible]	13	307	17	647	726,386

† Battery Barracks, 8.
‡ New-York Hospital, 5.
§ St. Vincent Hospital, 3.
‖ Ward's Island, 18; Bloomingdale Asylum, 1; Red House Hospital, 1.
¶ Almshouse, 24; Charity, 11; Colored Home 4; Lunatic Asylum, 12; Nursery, 10; St. Luke's, 3; Workhouse, 1.
* Bellevue, 18.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

ORDER I—(Miasmatic Diseases)—Measles, 1; scarlatina, 11; diphtheria, 6; croup (Pseudo-Membranous,) 11; whooping cough, 8, typhus fever, 7, typhoid fever, 13; erysipelas, 1; puerperal fever, 2; dysentery (acute,) 26; diarrhœa (acute,) 63; Cholera (Asiatic,) 50; cholera infantum, 79; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; remittent fever, 2. Total, 13.

ORDER III—(Dietic)—Starvation (privation, &c.,) 13: alcoholism, *a.* intemperance, 2; *b.* del. tremens, 3. Total 18.

ORDER I. (Diathetic)—Dropsy, 7; cancer, 1.

ORDER II. (Tubercular)—Scrofula, 1; tabes mesenterica, 26; phthisis pulmonalis, 66; hydrocephalus, 14.

ORDER I.—(Nervous System)—Meningitis, 18; cerebritis, 4; softening of the brain, 2; apoplexy, 4; paralysis, (general,) 4; epilepsy, 1; convulsions, 33; tetanus, 1.

ORDER II.—(Circulatory System.)—Pericarditis, 2; hypertrophy of the heart, 2; valvular disease of heart, 3.

ORDER III.—(Respiratory system.)—Laryngitis, 2; bronchitis, 4; pleurisy, 1; hydrothorax, 1; pneumonia, 11; gangrene of lungs, 1; congestion of lungs and hemorrhage, 9.

ORDER IV.—(Digestive system.)—Gastritis, 5; enteritis, 10; peritonitis, 5; Ileus, (colic, &c.,) 1; ulcer of the stomach, 1; hepatitis, 2; jaundice, 1; liver disease, 1.

ORDER V. (Urinary system)—Nephria, (Bright's disease,) 9; cystitis, 1.

ORDER I. (Children)—Premature birth, 11; preternatural birth, 1; cyanosis, 1; spina bifida, 1; teething, 2.

ORDER II. (Women.)—Childbirth, (see puerperal fever,) 1.

ORDER III. (Age)—Old age, 10.

ORDER IV. (Nutrition)—Atrophy, 1; debility, 9.

ORDER I. (Accident and Negligence)—Fractures and contusions, 6; wounds, 1; burns and scalds, 1; drowning, 6; suffocation, 1.

Order III.—(Homicide.) Cause not specified, or ill-defined, 1. Total deaths at all ages, 647.

NATIVITIES.

British America, 2; China, 1; England, 13; France, 1; Germany, 65; Holland, 1; Ireland, 151; Italy, 1; Norway, 1; Russia, 1; Scotland, 5; United States, 402; unknown, 3.

METEOROLOGICAL.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	August.	Thermometer, 7 o'clock.	Thermometer, 2 o'clock.	Thermometer, 10 o'clock.	Thermometer—Lowest Point—Night.	Daily Mean of Barometer.	Daily Mean of Tem'ture.	Daily av. of Humidity, saturation being 100.
Sunday	26	61	75	70	58	30.01	66	88
Monday	27	66	76	71	63	30.00	70	43
Tuesday	28	72	80	70	68	30.00	74	65
Wednesday	29	67	74	72	66	29.90	72	65
Thursday	30	70	77	72	67	29.90	74	55
Friday	31	73	81	75	71	29.93	77	61
Saturday	1	76	80	75	73	29.98	78	59

Summary of Meteorological Observations During the Months of July and August, 1866, taken at Essex Market, corner of Grand and Essex streets:

WEEK ENDING	Maximum Temperature reached.	Minimum Temperature at Night.	Mean Thermometer.	Mean Barometer.	Average Humidity, Saturation being 100.	Amount of Rain-fall.
July 7	97	65	81 3-7	30.03	48	.10
July 14	100	66	82 1-7	30.04	40 5-7	.07
July 21	102	60	82 5-7	30.00	48 1-7	.80
July 28	86	64	73 5-7	29.89	55 1-7	1.40
August 4	86	64	78 4-7	29.89	55 1-7	1.40
August 11	84	60	70 2-7	29.89	48	1.10
August 18	81	58	70	30.00	58 3-7	1.70
August 25	82	55	68	29.92	58	2.00
September 1	83	58	73	29.96	54	.50
Average of whole period	89	61	75	29.95	51	9.07
Av. during first 28 days	96	63	80	29.99	48	2.37
Av. during last 35 days	83	59	71	29.91	54	6.70

THE BROOKLYN MORTUARY TABLE.

WARDS.	Cholera.	Cholera Infantum.	Diarrheal Diseases.	Deaths from Foul-air Diseases.	Deaths by accident.	Deaths from all causes.	Population—Census of 1865.
First	—	1	—	1	—	3	6,128
Second	2	1	2	7	1	8	8,703
Third	—	1	—	2	1	6	8,890
Fourth	—	1	—	3	—	9	11,506
Fifth	1	2	1	7	—	20	17,820
Sixth	4	3	1	10	—	19	26,407
Seventh	—	1	—	1	—	7	15,968
Eighth	—	4	3	7	—	11	9,829
Ninth	—	2	1	4	—	17	23,443
Tenth	1	1	2	5	—	17	28,668
Eleventh	8	1	—	11	—	17	18,242
Twelfth	5	3	4	14	2	26	13,085
Thirteenth	—	1	—	1	—	3	17,791
Fourteenth	—	2	2	6	1	15	16,426
Fifteenth	—	2	1	3	1	10	14,449
Sixteenth	—	6	3	12	—	22	24,379
Seventeenth	—	—	1	1	—	3	10,234
Eighteenth	—	—	—	—	—	3	6,063
Nineteenth	—	1	—	3	—	3	8,063
Twentieth	—	1	2	3	—	6	13,964
Total	21	37	23	105	5	226	296,112

CHOLERA.

Momentary Rekindling of the Infection, but no occasion for Alarm.

Under the humid and oppressive atmosphere of the last two or three days, the cholera infection has been rekindled, and we are again admonished to be cautious in respect of diet and scrupulously clean about our homes. Happily the malady, as reported on the official bulletin of the Sanitary Superintendent, yesterday, was sporadic, and nowhere grouped in blocks or districts. Were eleven patients under treatment in any one neighborhood, there might be reason to fear that no sanitary police regulation could prevent the spread of the poison, for such cholera is now conceded to be; but with cholera in a dwelling at No. 542 West Twenty-fifth-street, at No. 72 King-street, at One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, at No. 105 Avenue A, and at No. 43 Oak-street, there need be no fear but that the same, ing, and police authorities of their districts respectively, prepared as they are with medicines and disinfectants, can effectually quarantine the malady, and extinguish it as the firemen would extinguish a half-score of petty conflagrations. The Registrar of Records is not in the least alarmed, but looks upon yesterday's record as that of a mere rekindling of the infection, which can be soon stamped out. Yesterday's official bulletin is as follows:

MARY SCHAEFFT, a native of Germany, aged 24 years, died in Sixty-eighth-street, near Ninth-avenue, on Tuesday.

MARY REMICK, aged 26 years, a native of Germany, is ill at No. 543 West Twenty-fifth-street.

PATRICK BRENNAN, a native of Ireland, aged 50 years, and MARY BRENNAN, aged 21 years, died at No. 72 King-street on Tuesday.

THOMAS DOOLEY, of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, a native of Ireland, aged 50 years, was sent to the Red House Hospital on Tuesday, and there died on Tuesday evening.

JEREMIAH KENNEY, a native of Ireland, aged 35 years, died on Tuesday at No. 49 Mulberry-street.

WM. BINESWORTH, of No. 43 Oak-street, a seaman, aged 35 years, was taken ill on Tuesday night, and sent to the Battery Barracks Hospital.

N. CROWELL, a native of the United States, 38 years of age, was taken ill at Pier No. 4 North River on Wednesday morning and sent to the Battery Barracks Hospital.

HENRY SEIBERT, aged 8 years, and WILLIAM SEIBERT, aged 4½ years, died at No. 535 West Fifty-fourth-street on Tuesday night.

ARMAND SMITH, a native of Germany, porter, 44 years of age, is ill at No. 105 Avenue A.

THE HOSPITAL REPORTS.

At the Battery Barracks, on Tuesday, CATHARINE HOWE, a native of Ireland, from No. 110 Oak-street; N. CROWELL, a native of the United States, from Pier No. 4 North River, and DENNIS DONAHUE, a native of Ireland, from No. 327 West Sixteenth-street, were admitted. ANDREW B. ANDERSON, a native of the United States; DAVID KIRKPATRICK, a Scotchman, and PETER GASSON, a native of the United States, having been cured of cholera morbus and choleraic diarrhœa, were discharged. EMMA O'NEILL, of No. 10 Washington-street, aged 7 years, died on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday morning 14 patients were under treatment in the hospital.

DR. THOMAS H. WHITE, Superintendent of the Red House Hospital, made the following report yesterday morning: Admitted on Tuesday—THOMAS MCDONOUGH, a native of Ireland, aged 22 years, from Boston Road, Mott Haven; THOMAS DOOLEY, a native of Ireland, aged 50 years, from One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Fourth-avenue. Both patients died. Remaining in hospital yesterday morning, seven patients.

THE OFFICIAL BROOKLYN BULLETIN.

JANE M. BROWN, aged 40 years, No. 147 Plymouth-street; died 4th inst.

MARGARET O'NEIL, aged 34 years, No. 94 Pearl-street; in collapse; case critical.

JOHN GELSINEN, No. 119 East Baltic-street; died 9 A. M. Sept. 5.

Mrs. LAWRENCE, No. 346 Myrtle-avenue; condition not stated.

The Deputy Registrar issued thirty-one burial permits on Tuesday, as follows:

Cholera	2
Cholera infantum and diarrhœa	10
Other zymotics	1
Other diseases	18
Total	31

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

THE NATIONAL GAME IN CONNECTICUT—INDEPENDENTS, OF WIETON, VS. UNKNOWN, OF WIETOT.

The return match between these well-known clubs came off on the grounds of the latter Sept. 1, the Independent winning the ball. The following is the score:

INDEPENDENT.	Outs.	Runs.	UNKNOWN.	Outs.	Runs.
Fitch, c.	3	4	Smith, c.	2	3
Morehouse, p.	5	2	Jacobs, p.	3	1
Sturges, s. s.	3	3	Gregory, s. s.	6	0
Van Zandt, 1st b.	1	4	Comstock, 1st b.	3	2
Lockwood, 2d b.	2	4	G. Gilbert, 2d b.	3	3
Borland, 3d b.	3	4	Jas. Gilbert, 3d b.	2	2
Van Ness, r. f.	2	3	Raymond, r. f.	1	4
Orsbon, c. f.	5	1	Keelet, c. f.	5	1
Hurlburt, l. f.	3	2	Josh. Gilbert, c. f.	1	5
Total	27	27	Total	27	21

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Independent	4	6	9	3	0	5	0	3	2—26
Unknown	1	1	6	7	1	4	4	0	3—21

Fly-catches—Independent, 7; Unknown, 9.
Scorers—Messrs. HURLBURT and BENEDICT.
Umpire—H. S. DUNNING, Yale Club, New-Haven.
Time of Game—Three hours.

ENDEAVOR VS. RUTGERS.

The return game between the two above-named clubs was played on the former's grounds, East New-York, on the 29th ult. The following is the score:

ENDEAVOR.	Outs.	Runs.	RUTGERS.	Outs.	Runs.
Fitch, 2d b.	4	2	McSweeney, 1st b.	5	2
Lambert, l. f.	2	4	Goodwin, W., p.	4	2
Dougherty, 3d. b.	3	3	Osborn, s. s.	2	5
Malone, p.	4	1	Doudge, 2d b.	1	6
Monroe, s. s.	2	2	Goodwin, J., 3d b.	2	5
Blair, r. f.	4	1	Prater, c.	4	4
Baker, c. f.	3	2	Crook, l. f.	4	4
Houghton, 1st b.	1	2	Thomas, r. f.	6	1
Casey, c.	4	1	Watson, c. f.	1	3
Total	27	18	Total	27	32

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Endeavor	2	0	0	1	4	2	2	7	0—18
Rutgers	3	2	2	8	4	3	3	1	6—32

Fly-catches—Endeavor, 3; Rutgers, 10.
Umpire—F. H. LAMEE, of the Oceana Club.
Time of Game—Three hours.

BAKER & GODWIN VS. THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

An interesting and friendly game of base ball was played on Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866, on the Alliance Grounds, between the employes of the printing establishment of BAKER & GODWIN and a picked nine of the compositors of the New-York *Tribune*, which resulted, after a fairly contested game of seven innings, in a victory for the BAKER & GODWIN boys. The following is the score:

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.	Outs.	Runs.	BAKER & GODWIN.	Outs.	Runs.
Miller, l. f.	4	1	Lightbody, c. f.	3	3
Tobitt, r. f.	4	0	Huthwaite, p.	3	4
Nelson, p.	4	1	"Fred," 1st b.	2	5
Bush, s. s.	1	3	Rebhann, 3d b.	1	5
Leader, 1st b.	2	3	Watson, r. f.	2	3
Cook, 3d b.	1	3	Pfying, s. s.	3	4
Hayward, c.	0	5	Gallagher, c.	2	4
J. Miller, 2d b.	1	3	Rhodes, l. f.	4	2
Hunt, c. f.	4	0	Watts, 2d b.	1	3
Total	21	19	Total	21	33

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
N. Y. Tribune	5	0	1	6	3	4	0—19
Baker & Godwin	7	3	1	4	9	6	3—33

Umpire—Mr. WATERMAN, Mutual Club.
Scorers—Messrs. F. O. FLOOD and W. O. HUTHWAITE.
Fly-catches—Tribune 4; Baker & Godwin, 6.
Home Runs—Rebhann, 1; "Fred," 1; Pfiying, 1; Rhodes, 1; Watts, 1.
Left on bases—Tribune, 9; Baker & Godwin, 8.
Foul balls caught—Tribune, 7; Baker & Godwin, 9.
Time of Game—Two hours and 20 minutes.

THE NATIONAL GAME IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.

A match for the championship of Washington County came off at Whitehall, N. Y., last week, between the second nine of the Atlantic Club, of Whitehall, and the first nine of the Star Club, of Fort Ann, resulting in the Stars gaining a victory after a closely-contested game. The scores stood at closing—Atlantics 29, Stars 30. The Star is the same club that beat the Wakeman Club, of Sandy Hill, a few days ago.

MUTUAL VS. HARLEM.

The Mutual and Harlem Clubs play their return game to-day at Hoboken. Game called at 2:30 P. M.

POLICE COURTS.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Kelly.

OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

Messrs. HAZLITT & Co., distillers, doing business at No. 9 Liberty-street, New-York, appeared yesterday before Justice KELLY at the Yorkville Court, and entered a complaint against one JAMES GILL, of Troy, New-York, who came, as they charge, to their office on the 8th day of October, 1864, and purchased from the firm a lot of whisky, valued at $10,964, representing himself to be the agent of Messrs. GILL & Co., of Troy, New-York. He further represented that that firm was perfectly solvent and worth over $15,000, free and clear of all incumbrance. Instead of this being the case, the firm were never, it is alleged, worth more than $1,500, and at the time of this purchase they were considerably embarrassed, and there was a suit then pending against them for $4,500 on behalf of N. C. WOOD, Esq., of Troy, for money loaned. Judgment was rendered in favor of said WOOD in the sum of $4,568, which judgment was satisfied on the whisky purchased of Messrs. HAZLITT & Co., the same being sold at auction for less than one-third of its value. GILL represented the firm of GILL & Co. as able to meet all their liabilities, and that so independent and responsible were they that he offered not only to send a draft on his return to Troy for the bill just purchased, but also for an additional sum of $5,000 as an advance on 100 barrels more of the same brand of whisky. All these representations are said to have been made with the knowledge of their untruth and the intent to cheat and defraud Messrs. HAZLITT & Co. out of the amount of $10,964. The accused was committed to answer the charge in the sum of $3,000.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

ROBBED IN A BILLIARD SALOON.

On Tuesday night, Mr. HUGH MCHUGH, residing at No. 188 Hester-street, went into the Billiard Saloon No. 63 Bowery, and commenced a game of billiards with a friend. Before beginning the game Mr. MCHUGH took off his coat (valued at $16) and laid it on a chair behind the table. After the conclusion of the evening's sport he went to get his coat, but it was gone. He had noticed a man named ALBERT MENES hanging suspiciously about the place while he was playing, and as that person left very suddenly suspicion fell upon him. A few minutes afterward the owner of the missing coat met the prisoner in the Bowery and caused his arrest. An account book, which had been placed in one of the pockets of the coat was found in MENE's possession. He was committed for examination.

STABBING CASE.

On Tuesday evening, shortly before 6 o'clock, several German laborers got into an altercation in the lager-beer saloon No. 67 Mulberry-street, when one of them, named GEORGE [illegible], drew a cheese-knife from the counter and struck one MICHAEL [illegible] with it, inflicting a cut upon the arm nine inches in length, two inches in width, and reaching nearly to the bone. The accused says that [illegible] struck him several times in the face, and after that he became so much excited as not to remember anything he did. He was held to bail for trial.

MONEY SNATCHING.

SAMUEL MULLIGAN was arrested for snatching a small of money from the hands of a boy named EDWARD FRANK, Jr., while he was on an errand for his father. The accused was committed for examination.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

MADAM BELL AGAIN IN COURT.

MARY M. DOEBGE, better known as Madam Bell, of Broadway Concert Saloon notoriety, appeared before Justice DODGE at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and preferred a charge against her husband, GUSTAVE A. DOEBGE, for calling her names of the vilest kind, and otherwise abusing her. GUS was put under $300 bonds to preserve the peace for six months. Madam Bell says she will commence a suit against him for divorce this week.

THE PENALTY OF KEEPING BAD COMPANY.

On the night of the 3d of September, JAMES A. DARLINGTON, residing at No. 255 Sixth-avenue, took a walk for his health through one of the many streets of notoriously bad character on the western side of the City. While thus promenading, he was met by two *nymphs de pave*, one of them named BELLA CLARK, *alias* Clifford, the name of her companion not appearing. BELLA induced Mr. DARLINGTON to accompany her to a house of ill-fame in Mercer-street. Shortly after entering her room, Mr. DARLINGTON took off his coat and threw it on the floor, whereupon BELLA went and picked it up and placed it on the bed. While she was carrying it, a pocket-book, containing $20, fell out upon the floor. BELLA immediately extinguished the light and grabbed the pocket-book, when a scuffle ensued for its possession. Mr. DARLINGTON came off victorious and recovered the pocket-book, but, much to his dismay, he afterward discovered that its contents had been removed. The evening following, he met the guilty frail one in the street and had her arrested. She was committed for trial in default of bail.

A YOUTHFUL BURGLAR.

On Sunday night a boy, 16 years of age, named DENNIS HART, entered the dwelling of Mr. ROBERT BROWN, No. 27 Sixth-avenue, and stole therefrom one shawl, one silk cape, one calico dress, one pair of pantaloons and a shirt, valued in all at $42. Mrs. BROWN found the accused in the house and held him until the arrival of Officer BURTANK, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who conveyed him to the Station-house. He was committed for examination.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

ALLEGED STREET ROBBERY.

FREDERICK GODE was on Monday evening passing through Elizabeth-street, on his way home, to No. 55 Bayard-street. As he did so he was accosted by MARY GLEESON, who invited him to accompany her to her apartments. GODE declined the proposal, and was about to pass on when he discovered that MARY had placed her hand, dexterously, in his pantaloons pocket, in which had been deposited a pocket-book containing $18 in United States legal tender notes. On examination he also found that the pocket-book and its contents had been abstracted. He thereupon charged MARY with the theft, which she denied. A loud and angry dispute arose, which was ended by the interference of JOHN CHERLOT, who had some words with GODE, and finally struck him, being aided and incited thereto by MARY. Seeing an officer approach, both JOHN and MARY took to their heels, but were ultimately arrested and locked up in the Worth-street Station-house. Yesterday morning the prisoners were brought into Court, when GODE preferred a charge of larceny from the person against both the accused, MARY as the principal and JOHN as accessary after the fact. He detailed the circumstances of the case as given above, and Officer FEENEY, of the Sixth Precinct Police, stated that he had noticed a dispute going on and went up to see what the trouble was about. As he did so one of the men and the woman ran away, when he pursued, and after a sharp chase of two blocks succeeded in arresting both the fugitives. The Magistrate concluded to hold both the accused for trial, and ordered commitments to be made out. CHERLOT is 39 years of age, a native of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and resides at No. 58 Prince-street. He made the following statement: "I am not guilty. I saw the complainant pulling and hauling this woman, and I told him to desist, whereupon he struck at me, and then I struck him and ran off. The reason why I ran away was that I did not want to be locked up all night, as I had work to go to in the morning. I never was arrested before in my life, charged with any crime." MARY is 26 years of age, a native of Ireland, resides in Forsyth-street, and says she is a servant. She pleaded not guilty. Both were locked up in default of bail.

TWO BOYS CHARGED WITH SHOPLIFTING.

Yesterday morning MICHAEL FERNANDEZ and SOLOMON LEPLACE, aged 16 and 17 years respectively, entered the store occupied by JOHN S. AMMERMAN, No. 38 Cortlandt-street, and expressed a desire to look to some combs, with a view to purchase. A quantity of these articles was exhibited, but the boys pretended that the prices were too high for their limited resources. Young LEPLACE, however, desired to procure some hosiery, and accompanied Mr. AMMERMAN to the second floor, leaving his confederate standing at the show-case containing the combs. Despite his expressed desire to purchase the hosiery, SOLOMON failed to do so, alleging as an excuse that there was none that would suit his purpose. On their return to the store the proprietor discovered that LEPLACE had disappeared, taking with him a box of combs, valued at $40. SOLOMON was detained and Officer WRIGHT, of the Broadway squad, informed of the facts and requested to make search for the thief. He succeeded in arresting LEPLACE, but failed to discover the goods. On being arraigned before the Court, both the accused were committed for trial and locked up in default of $2,000 bail. They stated that they were peddlers.

ALLEGED THEFT OF CIGARS.

EDWARD L. SOMMERKORN, doing business as a cigar dealer at No. 151 Broadway, appeared in Court, yesterday afternoon, and made oath that he had lost a quantity of cigars, valued at $500, from his residence at No. 158 West Thirteenth-street, on the evening of the 30th ult. He also stated that he had probable cause to suspect one HERMAN SIEDENBERGH, a former employe of his, as having stolen and feloniously carried away the missing goods. The wife of the complainant, Mrs. AUGUSTA SOMMERKORN, testified that she had noticed the accused take the cigars from her husband's residence on the day in question. SIEDENBERGH was arrested on the charge by Officer MOFFAT, of the Fourth Precinct, and was held for trial in default of $1,000 bail. He is 24 years of age, a native of Germany, and pleaded not guilty. The stolen property was not recovered.

THE RAILROAD TICKET SWINDLE—A CAR CONDUCTOR ARRESTED FOR ASSAULTING A PASSENGER.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. MATHEW H. CHASE, who does business at Washington Market, and resides at No. 708 Greenwich-street, entered an Eighth-avenue car on the corner of College-place and Barclay-street, in company with a friend. Soon after taking his seat, the conductor of the car, JAS. MCKENNA came to him and demanded the fare. Mr. CHASE handed MCKENNA the sum of one dollar and three cents, asking him to furnish a bundle of twenty tickets. The conductor declined to do this, giving as a reason that he had no tickets for sale, and informed Mr. CHASE that if he wished to obtain tickets he must go to the up-town terminus of the route, at Fifty-seventh-street, and procure them. The passenger demurred, saying he did not intend to go out of his way for any tickets, as it was the duty of the railroad companies to provide depots of easy access for the sale of these tickets, in accordance with the act of Congress. A few minutes after the conductor returned to Mr. CHASE and demanded a second time the fare due him. Mr. CHASE tendered eleven cents for himself and friend, but it was refused by the conductor, who stated that he must have twelve cents. The unyielding passenger declared that he had already tendered more than the legal fare, and would not submit to any further extortion. This caused considerable excitement, as the other passengers evidently sympathized with the plucky marketman, while the conductor worked himself into a perfect white heat over the obstinacy of his passenger, and at length became quite abusive. He went so far as to stop the car, and seizing Mr. CHASE by the coat-collar, attempted to eject him from the vehicle. This was the culminating point, and a desperate struggle ensued, both MCKENNA and CHASE being powerful men. In the struggle which ensued both the belligerents suffered considerable damage to their neckcloths and upper garments, and the affair attracted a large crowd, several of the citizens threatening to punish the conductor for his unwarrantable assault. The affair was, however, ended by the appearance of Officer GILMARTIN of the Third Precinct, who separated the combatants and escorted them to the Chambers-street Station-house. On reaching there, Mr. CHASE preferred a charge of assault and battery against MCKENNA, and the case was forthwith adjourned to the Tombs Court. When the magistrate had heard the statement made by Mr. CHASE, corroborated as it was by several of the passengers in the car, he notified the conductor (MCKENNA) that he would be required to find bail in the sum of $300 to answer the charge at the Court of Special Sessions. This was soon furnished, a Mr. CHARLES BATHGATE becoming his bondsman, and the prisoner was permitted to leave. Mr. CHASE signifies his intention to sue the Company for damages in a Civil Court.

LAW REPORTS.

When a Prisoner, Charged with Theft, May be Discharged on Certiorari.

Before Recorder Hackett.

In re, Application for Discharge of William Dougherty.—A writ of *certiorari* was issued and made returnable this day, to inquire into the cause of detention of the prisoner, and to cause the papers and proceedings had against him to be returned to the Recorder. A return was made as commanded, and from the papers it appears that the prisoner entered a jeweler's store in the Bowery about six weeks ago, and upon his request he was shown a gold watch, and while examining it another man entered the store and asked to look at some gold rings, and thereupon the second party took the watch from the prisoner and ran away, and from these facts the prisoner was charged with stealing the watch. Upon being brought before Justice Shandley, he was committed. Counsel for the prisoner now insisted that these facts were not sufficient to warrant the prisoner's imprisonment, and that the Court upon a trial would take the case from the jury and discharge him. Counsel stated that there was not a case in the books that justified the defendant's imprisonment. On the other hand, it was contended that the proof was sufficient to hold the prisoner. After consideration, the Recorder ordered the defendant to be discharged, upon the ground that the proof was insufficient to hold him.

Alex. H. Reavey for the prisoner; Mr. Blunt, Assistant District-Attorney, opposed.

Important to Boarding-House Keepers—Must They Take out a License as Hotel Keepers?

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

United States vs. John Wembold.—The prisoner was arrested for keeping a hotel at No. 28 Oliver-street, in this City, without a license. It appeared that he kept a sailors' boarding-house, and his counsel, Mr. Langtree, claimed that this did not make him a hotel keeper within the meaning of the act—certainly not a hotel keeper according to the well-settled common law definition of the term. The Commissioner intimated his concurrence in this view of the case, and referred the matter to the consideration of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, discharging the prisoner meanwhile on parole.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT.

By Judge Cardozo.

Ellithorp *vs.* Holden; motion to continue injunction granted, $10 costs to abide the event. Wostenholm *vs.* Herrick; see memorandum. Morse *vs.* Carpenter; see memorandum with clerk.

Notice to the Bar.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The Surrogate will call the calendar of contested issues of fact on Tuesday, Sept. 18, at 11 o'clock A. M.

WM. W. SMITH,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

The calendar of the Supreme Court Chambers and Special Term, has been called through, and only such cases as have been set down for a particular time will be heard during the present week. There are several cases of more than usual importance reserved for argument to-day and to-morrow.

Impanneling the Grand Jury—Judge Russel's Charge.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before City Judge Russel.

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning, the Sheriff returned a panel of thirty Grand Jurors, who were called, together with the regular panel, and the following gentlemen appeared, who were duly sworn, and form the Grand Jury for the present term: Stephen Hyatt, Foreman; Jacob H. Groesbeck, Samuel A. Beekman, Charles N. Fearing, William A. Budd, John H. Browning, Aaron Close, William E. Laurence, William M. Cowan, Richard P. Dana, George J. Cook, George Palen, David Douglas, John H. Abeel, Lucius B. Nutting, David Wetmore, William B. Northrup, Charles Morrell, James M. Plumb, William Whitewright.

The Grand Jury was charged by His Honor the City Judge, who called their attention to the various points on which he is required to charge them, including the lottery and usury laws; he also referred to the charges that had been recently made as to members of the Police Department—clubbing prisoners while in their custody without cause—saying that if any cases of that nature came before them they must treat them the same as other cases of violent assaults, and if presented to the Court, upon trial and conviction, the offenders would be punished with severity by the Court. On the other hand he said the policemen should be protected in the lawful discharge of their duties.

The Grand Jury then retired to their room, where a large number of cases await their action.

Frederick Peters was placed upon trial on indictment for grand larceny, charged with stealing, July 11, twenty barrels, the property of William Herring. The evidence being insufficient to show the felonious intent, the prisoner was acquitted.

George Cox, indicted for burglary in the first degree, in feloniously entering the dwelling-house of Aaron Gursky, of No. 394 Seventh-avenue, on the night of the 7th of August last, was placed at the bar for trial. The prisoner offered to plead guilty of burglary in the third degree. The plea was accepted by the Court and Assistant District-Attorney Bedford. The prisoner was then sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

William Palmer (black) was also called up for trial on an indictment for feloniously assaulting his wife Malvina, by cutting her with a knife on the 4th of July last. The prisoner offered to plead guilty to a charge of assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to do bodily harm, and it appearing that the wounds he had inflicted on his wife were severe, the Court sentenced him to the State Prison for two years.

Michael Donohue, a lad of 16 years of age, pleaded guilty of petit larceny in stealing one dress of the value of $30, from Dudley M. Mills, and was sentenced to the House of Refuge.

Henry Dieckmeyer, a German, was permitted to plead guilty to an assault, with intent to do bodily harm, upon a fellow-countryman named George Ohlson, on the 13th of July last. It appearing to the Court, after hearing the evidence of several German witnesses interpreted into English, that the assault arose from "too much lager-beer," and the complainant not being seriously injured, judgment was suspended.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* John Dougherty, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Edwin Pollok, A. E. Park, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Patrick Clancy, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Adam S. Thompson, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Wm. Ackerman, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* James O'Connell, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Brady, James Fitzpatrick, burglary third degree,
The People *vs.* Henry Richardson, assault and battery felonious.
The People *vs.* John Dermody, Owen Dermody, Thos. Trimble, assault and battery felonious.
The People *vs.* Samuel Crooks, Jacob Rosenberg, receiving stolen goods.
The People *vs.* Julius R. Schell, forgery.
The People *vs.* John M. Trapp, false pretences.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 5, 1866.

$26,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112	150	Bk. of Commerce	116
8,500	US.6s,5-20s,C.'62	111¼	10	Ocean Bank	102
16,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	108⅝	40	Nassau Bank	110
50,000	do	108¼	9	Del. & Hud. Canal	151
3,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	109½	200	Quicksilver	50¼
2,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'65	109	200	Boston W.P.	30½
80,200	U. S. 5s, 10-40s,C.	98⅞	30	West. U. Tel.	58⅜
20,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser.	106⅜	100	do ...2d call	58
			100	Rutland Mar.	24¾
100,000	do ...2d Ser.	106⅜	100	do	24½
100,000	do ...3d Ser.	106⅜	100	Canton Co	52⅛
600	do ...Small	105½	100	Spruce Hill C.	4
2,000	Brooklyn City 6s, W. Loan	97	100	do ...b30	4½
			300	Mariposa Pr.	28
2,000	do	98½	100	Erie R.	72½
9,000	Tenn. 6s. New	69¾	100	do ...2d call	72½
10,000	do	69½	100	Hud. Riv. R.	120
1,000	do	70	100	Reading R. ...b10	113⅞
1,000	Tenn. 6s '90	82½	100	do	113⅜
5,000	Virginia 6s	70½	100	Mich. Cen. R.	111½
1,000	N. Car. St. 6s	83⅛	800	Mich. S. & N. I.	82⅞
5,000	N. Car. St. 6,x-c	63⅜	300	Ill. Central R.	123
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	29	400	Clev. & Pitts R.	86¼
2,000	N.Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	300	Chic. & W.N. Pref.	66⅞
5,000	Chi. & N.W.1stM	88½	300	Cleve. & Tol.	115
1,000	To. & W.2d M.	80	100	Chic. & R. I.	109¼
3,000	P.,Ft.W.&Ch.1st	103	100	C., Bur. & Quin.	130
1,000	Pitts. F.W. & C.2d	96½	69	Del., Lack. & W.	155
1,000	Mil. & St. P.1st	86	200	P., F. W. & C.	104
6,000	Cleve. & Pitts.4th	76	100	do ...s15	104
2,000	Gr.W.R.2d M.'93	71½	100	Alt. & T. H.	38
100	Merchants' Bank	118	150	T., W. & W. Pr.	70

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$4,500	U.S.6s,5-20sC.'62.	111¼	1200	Spruce H. Coal	4
6,000	U.S.5s,10-40s.C.	98⅞	500	do ...s30	4
4,500	Tr. Notes.7 3-10s. First Ser.	106⅝	100	do	4
3,000	do ...3d Ser.	106	200	New-York C.	102⅝
3,000	N. Car. 6s.	83	300	Erie R.	72⅞
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	29	200	Hudson R.	120½
20,000	do	29⅛	400	Reading R.	113⅞
1,200	Buff.,N.Y.&E.1st	96	700	M. S. & N. I. R.	83⅝
			200	do ...s10	83½
100	Cum. Coal P.	46½	100	Ill. Cen. R.	123
200	West. U.Tel.	58	200	Clev. & P. R.	86⅛
100	Boston W. P.	30½	300	do	86⅛
100	Rutland Marble	24	200	Chic. & N. W.	35½
200	Chic. & Alt.	106	100	Chi. & N. W. P.	66⅞
100	do	106½	100	Cleve. & Tol.	114⅝

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$6,000	U.S. 6s, '81, C.	112	400	Mar. Pref	27⅝
13,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62.	111⅛	200	Amer. Coal	60
500	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	108⅝	700	Rutland Mar	25
9,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	108⅝	500	New-York Cen.	102½
3,500	U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'65	108½	100	do	102⅝
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	98⅞	100	Chic. & Alton	106
5,000	do	99	600	Erie R.	72
5,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s. First Ser.	106⅝	100	do	71⅞
			200	do ...2d call	71⅞
5,000	do ...2d Ser.	106⅜	100	Reading R.	113⅛
5,000	do ...3d Ser.	106	300	Ill. Cen. R.	122⅞
5,000	Missouri 6s.	78⅞	100	do ...b30	122¾
700	do	79	100	Chi. & N.W.	35½
10,000	Tol.&W.2d M.	80	100	Chic. & R. I. B.	109⅛
1,000	Cal. 7s.	116	200	Cleve. & Tol.	114⅝
10	Cen. N. Bank	112	100	P. F. W. & C.	104
500	Spruce H. C.	4	100	Alt. & T. H.	38
100	do	4½			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$2,000	Amer. Gold	146⅞	100	Smith & P. Gold	9⅞
11,000	do ...c	146⅞	200	Spruce H. C. ...s3	4
3,000	do	146⅞	200	Erie Railroad ...b3	72⅞
8,000	do	146⅞	100	do	72⅞
100	Canton Co.	52½	100	do ...s3	72⅝
100	Bos. Water P.	30½	300	Reading R. ...x-d.s3	113⅝
100	do ...b3	30½	100	do ...b10	113⅝
300	do	30⅛	400	Cleve. & Pitts	86⅞
100	do ...s10	30	300	Mich. S. & N.I. b10	83⅝
200	Rutland Mar.	24⅝	100	do ...b10	83⅝
100	do ...b15	24½	100	do	83⅝
100	do ...s3	24⅝	1400	Clev. & Tol. R. ...b10	114⅝
400	do	24⅝	200	Chi. & N. W.	35½
100	do	24½	100	do	35½
100	Quick. Min. ...s3	50	100	Chic. & N. W. P. s3	66⅞
100	Mar. Min. Pr. ...s3	27⅞	200	Mar. & C.1st Pr. ...x-d	42⅞
100	do	27⅝	100	do ...b30	42⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	U. S.7-30s.3dSer.	106⅜	500	Erie R.	72¾
20,000	O. & M. C. ...s3	29	200	do ...b3	72⅞
100	Boston W. P.	30½	200	do	72⅝
100	do ...b3	30⅜	200	do ...s3	72¾
200	Rutland Mar	24⅝	200	do ...s3	72⅝
100	do	24½	200	do	72½
100	do ...b15	24⅝	300	do	72¼
100	do ...s10	24⅝	100	Hud. R. R.	120½
100	do ...s30	24½	400	Reading R. ...x-d	113⅛
100	do ...s5	24½	500	Mich. S. & N. I.	83⅝
300	Quick. Min. Co ...b10	50⅛	100	do	83⅝
100	do	50⅛	100	do	83½
100	do ...b30	50⅛	300	Cleve. & Tol.	114⅝
200	do	50⅛	100	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	109⅛
100	Mar. Min.	27⅝	100	do ...b3	109⅛
200	N. Y. Cen. ...x-d.s10	103	200	do ...b3	109⅛
100	do ...b15	103⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. ...s3	35½
200	West. U. Tel	58	100	do ...b60	35½
100	do ...b3	58	100	do ...s10	35⅜
100	do ...s30	57⅞	200	Chi. & N. W. P.	66⅝
100	do ...b5	58	100	do ...s30	66⅝
100	do ...b30	58⅛	100	do	66½
100	Ill. Cen. R. ...x-d	123	100	do	66½
500	Cleve. & Pitts	86⅞	200	P., Ft. W. & C. ...s3	104
200	do ...b10	86½	100	do	103⅞

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

200	Rutland Mar. ...s3	25	200	Reading R. ...x-d	113⅝
500	do ...s3	25	100	do ...s30	113
100	do ...b15	24⅞	300	do ...b3	113⅛
100	do ...s3	25	300	Chic., R. I. & P. ...s3	109
100	Mariposa Pref	27⅞	100	do ...s30	108⅞
100	West. U. Tel	58	200	do ...b3	109
100	do ...s15	57⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R. x-d	122¾
100	do ...s3	58	100	do ...s3	122¾
200	M. So. & N. I.	83⅝	200	Clev. & Pitts	86⅞
600	Erie Railroad	71⅞	300	Cleve. & Tol.	114⅝
800	do ...s3	71⅞	200	Chic. & N. W.	35½
100	do ...b10	71⅞	100	do ...s15	35½
200	do ...b3	71⅞	200	do ...s3	35⅜
600	do	71⅞	100	P., Ft. W. & C. x-d. s10	103⅞
1100	do ...s3	71½	100	N. Y. Cen. x-d. b10	102⅝
200	do ...b10	71⅞	100	do ...s3	102⅝

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5—P. M.

The Gold Room showed increased firmness through the forenoon, the sales running up to 147@147⅛ ℔ cent. Later in the day the price was easier by ⅛@¼ ℔ cent., and there was less inquiry for the use of cash Gold. The consideration for its employment until to-morrow fell off from ⅛ to 1-16th of one ℔ cent. The Atlantic Cable telegrams announced a further Gold shipment from the other side of $650,000. The receipts by the *Scotia* last night, $550,000, went into the Treasury Office to-day in exchange for Gold Notes. The Customs receipts into the Office amount to $593,000, and the payments outward on Gold Interest to $134,000.

The Foreign Exchanges were dull after the sailing of the *Persia* this forenoon. The pressure of short sight bills on London continues, and sales were made at 106⅛@106¼ ℔ cent. The standard Bankers are drawing at 60 days at 106 ℔ cent.

There is no change in the rates or easy supply of Money at 4@5 ℔ cent. to the Brokers on demand, and 5@6 ℔ cent. on prime Merchant paper.

The Funds of the United States were generally steady through the forenoon at the last prices of Tuesday. They closed in the afternoon a small fraction cheaper. The business of the day was not very large. The 5-20s closed 111⅛, and of '65 at 108⅝@¾ ℔ cent.

The Railway speculation at the Stock Exchange was very inactive through the early forenoon. The business at the first regular Board in all descriptions amounted to less than 3,500 shares. The bidding prices were fairly steady, but the movement was unusually dull. Later in the day there was a break of 1@2 ℔ cent. in Erie shares, which imparted some excitement to the general list, and there was a lively time in the Long Room between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M. With the exception of Erie, the closing quotations were not widely different from Tuesday night. As several times remarked of late the Erie movement is a mystery to the Street. The suspicion is that it has reference to the annual election of Directors in October, and if this be true no surprise need be felt at the frequent and sudden and violent ups and downs in the Stock, chiefly designed, it may be for temporary effect on the chances of turning out or keeping in the present DREW and BERDELL management. Meanwhile the transfers of Stock into certain prominent Street names on one or the other side of the contest are exciting Street remark.

At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday night. The Railways left off unsettled on Erie, but otherwise steady.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	99	98⅞	N. West Pref.	66⅞	66¼
U. S. 5-20s	111⅛	111⅛	Rock Island	109⅛	109
U. S. 7.30s	107	106⅝	Fort Wayne	103⅞	103⅝
N. Y. Central	102⅞	102⅝	Cumb'land Coal	46⅞	46⅝
Erie	72⅞	70⅝	Quicksilver	49⅞	50⅛
Hudson	118⅞	120⅛	W. U. Telegraph	58	58
Reading	113⅝	113⅛	Mariposa Pref.	27⅛	27⅝
Mich. Southern	83⅝	83⅝	Canton	52⅝	52⅛
Illinois Central	123⅞	122¾	Ohio Certificates	29	29
Pittsburgh	86⅝	86⅝	American Gold	146⅞	146⅞
Missouri 6s	78⅞	78	Bills on London	106	106
Northwest	35⅝	35⅝			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Chatham	140
Manhattan	132	B'k of the Republic	118½
Merchants'	119	Bank of N. America	110½
Mechanics	116	Hanover	110½
Union	118	Metropolitan	125
America	137	Nassau	110
City	190	Shoe and Leather	110
Phenix	104	Corn Exchange	115
Tradesmen's	140	Continental	102
Merch'ts Exchange	112	St. Nicholas	104
Seventh Ward	105	Marine	140½
State of New York	108	Commonwealth	105½
Commerce	116	Impt'rs. & Traders	114
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	110	Central National	112
Ocean	102	Fourth National	106
American Exchange	118	Ninth National	111½
Pacific	160	Oriental Bank	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	95¼	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	95	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	71¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R Est.	88	Gal. & Chi. ex	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	90	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	104	Chi. & R.I. 1st mort.	100¼
Erie 1st mort., 1876	102½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103½
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	100	N. J. Central 1st M.	101
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	95	N. J. Central 2d M.	103
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	96	Pitts.Ft.W.&Ch.1st M.	103
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	102	Pitts.Ft.W.&Ch.2d M.	96
Hud. R. 7s.2d M., s.f. '85	102½	Pitts.Ft.W.&Co.3d M.	88
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	92	Miss.&Mo. L'dGt' 1st M.	61
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	96½	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	98
Mich.S.&N.I.S.F. 7 ℔ c.	97	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	88
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	105	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	70
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	99	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	89	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	81
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	90¼
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88½	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort.	99
Cons. 7 ℔ c. conv.	88	McGregor West. 1st M.	80
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	102½	N.Y. & N. Haven 6s.	94
Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	91		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $5,668,335 02; including for Customs, $598,000; Gold Notes, $807,000. Payments, $3,697,254 04. Balance, $83,224,145 13.

Mr. GEORGE B. GRINNELL, of the Stock Exchange, and Mr. WELLINGTON CLAPP, have formed a Stock Exchange house under the style of CLAPP & GRINNELL, with Mr. HORACE F. CLARK as special partner. See advertisement.

A further installment of the Brooklyn City Loan has been issued and placed on private sale with Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. in 7 ℔ cent. coupon bonds.

The San Francisco (California) *Union*, received by the last steamer, reports of the operations of the Mariposa mine:

> "On the Mariposa estate they are now working by an entirely new process with complete success. The yield of the Josephine, Princeton and Pine Tree mines, lowest grades of rock, in twenty-four days run in July, was $28,000. They claim that the next month's run will show that three, four and five dollar rock can be worked to profit in California."

The Central Pacific Railway Company, of California, have made a first mortgage upon their road, and its equipment and franchise, to the extent of $7,336,000. This mortgage is made upon the whole property of the Company within the State of California after the Federal and California State appropriations have been expended upon it. The prospectus of this mortgage loan, as advertised by Messrs. FISK & HATCH, of this City, states that:

> "The amount of these First Mortgage Bonds to be issued per mile is limited by law to the amount of United States Bonds allowed and issued to aid the construction of the Road, and the Mortgage by which they are secured *is declared by Act of Congress to constitute a lien prior and superior to that of the United States Government, and all others whatsoever.*"

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 2 bbls. Ashes, 8,477 bbls. Flour, 1,753 bbls. and 1,500 bags Corn Meal, 21,341 bushels Wheat, 132,113 bushels Corn, 104,413 bushels Oats, 900 bushels Barley Malt, 2,106 bushels Rye, 1 pkg. Cut Meats, 157 pkgs. Lard, and 110 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in demand, at $8 50@$8 75 ℔ 100 lbs. Pearls are neglected and nominal.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request at our quotations. We quote: Java, 25c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19½c.; Rio, 16c.@19½c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been less active at about former prices. Middlings, 32c.@35c. ℔ lb. Sales and re-sales since our last 2,100 bales, against receipts of 791 bales. The receipts at this port since Sept. 1, have been 5,004 bales; sales and re-sales, 8,300 bales; export clearances, 4,587 bales; estimated stock now here, 111,000 bales. Mr. WM. P. WRIGHT in his circular for the *Persia*, gives the following statement of the movement in cotton at the shipping ports since the 1st September last: Receipts at the ports in the United States, 2,064,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,247,000 bales; exports to France, 221,000 bales; exports to other foreign ports, 71,000 bales; total exports, 1,539,000 bales; stock on hand, of which during the past week included in the above: receipts at the ports, 6,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,400 bales; exports to France, 1,200 bales; exports to other foreign ports, 400 bales; total exports, 9,000 bales." About 200 bales of new cotton have been marketed thus far this season. New crop good Middling Orleans (the first lot) brought in this market on Monday 38½c. ℔ lb.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	5,004
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	443,196
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	865,257
Exports since Sept. 1	4,587
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	[illegible]
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	[illegible]
Estimated stock now here	111,000

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day has been as follows: *Jobber's Prices.*—Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 24c.; Augusta, 21c.; Superior I X L, 20½c. Bleached Shirtings—Bates, 25c.; Androscoggin, 32½c.; Greene Manufacturing Co., 22c. Prints—Garner & Co., 20c.; Dunnell, 18½c.; London Mourning, 18c.; Victory, 17c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, prices unchanged; Meyers' I X L, in fair demand. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 210, $27; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 450, $37 50. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company's Byron and Garrote No. 1, Double Extra, French Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $10 to $35; Goldsmith Patent—Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50—less 30 per cent. Ticks—Amoskeag A, 45c.; Amoskeag B, 40c. Stripes—York, 35c.; Uncasville, 25c.; Albany, 14c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate inquiry prevails for State and Western Flour, to-day, at a further partial reduction in prices of all other than sound medium grades, which latter are not plenty and held with considerable firmness. Sales since our last 8,500 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 10@$7 75; very poor to choice Extra State at $6@$10 25, chiefly at $8 10@$8 70; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 15@$10 10 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 10	@$7 75
Extra State	6 00	@10 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 50	@12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 15	@10 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 15	@13 25
Extra Genesee	10 25	@13 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 75	@15 50

Southern Flour continues quiet and on the decline. Sales since our last 470 bbls., in lots, at $9 70@$11 60 for poor to good, and $11 70@$15 75 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is out of market and quite nominal. Rye Flour is in slack demand, including Superfine, at $5 40@$6 25 ℔ bbl. Sales, 150 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair supply and demand at $4 50@$4 65 for Western, $4 60@$4 70 for Jersey, $4 70 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales, 750 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has declined 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel, under more liberal offerings than are needed to supply the very limited current requirements of buyers. Sales have been reported of 20,850 bushels, including new White Michigan at $3@$3 01; new Amber Michigan at $2 55; Amber Milwaukee at $2 23; and Amber State at $2 50@$2 55 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in moderate request at drooping prices. Sales since our last, 141,000 bushels at 80½c. for unsound; 81½c.@82½c., nearly all at 81½c.@82c. for sound mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Oats continue in demand, at rather firmer prices. We quote new Chicago at 42c.@49c. Milwaukee at 46c.@48c., Iowa at 52c.@56c., State at 57c.@59c., and Delaware at 56c.@57c. ℔ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye is in more demand, including Western at 80c.@90c.; State at $1 10, and Canada at $1 12½ ℔ bushel. Sales 15,450 bushels. Messrs. WOTHERSPOON & Co. in their Circular for the *Persia*, give the following:

Comparative Table of the Prices of Breadstuffs in Currency and Gold in the New-York Market, Sept. 4, 1866.

	Currency.	Gold.
Premium on gold	46⅞ ℔ ct.	
Discount on currency		31 6-10 ℔ ct.
Sterling Exchange	155 ℔ ct.	106 ℔ ct.
Flour—℔ bbl.		
Western and State Extra	$9 25@10 00	$6 32@$6 83
Ohio and Indiana Extra	9 75@10 50	6 66@ 7 18
Southern Extra	12 00@14 00	8 20@ 9 57
Fancies and high extras	12 00@16 50	8 20@11 28
Corn Meal	4 90@ —	3 35@
Freight to Liverpool	—	1s. 6d.@1s. 9d.
Freight to London	—	1s. 10d.@2s.
Wheat—℔ 60 lbs.		
Western White	2 65@ 3 15	1 80@ 2 14
Red and Amber Winter	2 65@ 2 85	1 80@ 1 94
Red and Amber Spring	1 85@ 2 25	1 26@ 1 54
Southern, Red, New	2 75@ 2 90	1 88@ 1 98
Freight to Liverpool	—	4½d.@5d.
Freight to London	—	5@5½d.
Freight to Cork and a market	—	4s.9d.@5s. 3d.
Freight to direct ports	—	3s.6d.@4s. 6d.
Indian Corn—℔ 56 lbs.		
Yellow, new and old	86@ 1 00	59@ 68
White, new and old	92@ 1 20	63@ 82
Western Mixed	80½@ 81	55@
Rye—℔ 56 lbs	90@ 1 10	61@ 75
Oats—New and old	40@ 60	27@ 41

HAY—North River bale is in fair request at 85c.@$1 20 for old, and 65c.@$1 05 for new, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue inactive, including American, new, at 60c.@70c.; last year's crop, at 10c.@50c.; also foreign at 50c.@70c.

LATHS—Eastern have been in good demand at $4 ℔ thousand.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 57½c.@62½c.; Cuba at 42c.@55c, ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet yet steady, including Spirits Turpentine at 68c.@71c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75; Resin at $3 12½@$10 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 62½ ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been lightly dealt in, including Crude Whale at $1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 50@$1 52½; Crude Sperm at $2 70@$2 75; Unbleached do. at $2 95@$3; Lard Oil at $1 60@$1 95; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 80@$1 85 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in pretty fair demand at 26½c.@27½c. for Crude, 44c.@45½c. for Refined, in bond and 58c.@60c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more request on speculative account at advanced prices. Sales since our last, 7,650 bbls., in lots, at $33 06@$33 31 for new Mess, closing at $33 25, cash; $31 for one year old Mess, and $29 50@$30 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 4,000 bbls. new Mess, including September, October and all the year, sellers' and buyers' option, at $28 50@$33 25 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand, at 14½c.@15c. for Shoulders, and 19½c.@21½c. for Hams; sales 350 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet, at 15½c.@16c. for Cumberland cut and 16½c.@17c. for short rib, ℔ lb.; Lard rules dull and heavy; sales since our last 300 tcs. and bbls., at 18c.@20½c. Beef continues quiet at $14@$19 for new Plain Mess and $19@$23 for new Extra do.; sales have been reported of 425 bbls. Tierce Beef rules quiet. Beef Hams are neglected. Butter continues in slack demand at 30c.@45c. for State, 45c.@50c. for Fancy do., and 20c.@38c. for Western. Cheese is in less request at 5c.@18½c. ℔ lb.

BUTTER.

New-York State Firkins, fresh, ℔ lb.	42	@43
New-York State—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb.	42	@42½
New-York State—firkins, second quality, ℔ lb.	38	@40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ℔ lb.	43	@45
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ℔ lb.	38	@40
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ℔ lb.	40	@43
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ℔ lb.	38	@40
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb.	35	@38
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ℔ lb.	34	@35
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ℔ lb.	40	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℔ lb.	38	@40
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb.	30	@33
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ℔ lb.	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb.	27	@28
Western States—firkins, second quality, ℔ lb.	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ℔ lb.	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common, ℔ lb.	20	@22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb.		@18½
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb.	17	@17½
Factory Dairies, Western, ℔ lb.	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb.	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb.	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ℔ lb.	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℔ lb.	5	@ 9
Farm Dairies, Common, ℔ lb.	10	@15

RICE—Has been quiet, but steady. Stock, 10,470 bags Cleaned, and 5,860 bags Uncleaned East India.

SUGARS—Are in rather more request and steady. Sales since our last, 1,250 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12½c., and 380 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in request at 13½c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 28,000 lbs. at 19c.@22c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 135,000 lbs. at 12c.@12½c., and 17,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@13c. ℔ lb.

WOOL—A very moderate business has been reported in Foreign and Domestic since our last. Prices have not varied much. The inquiry has been mainly for Domestic, especially the finer grades. Manufacturers have not been disposed to buy freely, in view of the extreme dullness in the Woolen Goods market.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece Saxony fleece	60@65
Full blood fleece and ¾ blood fleece	55@58
Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	50@52
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	70@75
Saxony fleece	65@70
Full blood fleece	60@65
½ and ¾ blood fleece	56@58
Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	52@54
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece Full blood fleece	50@60
½ and ¾ blood fleece Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	48@50
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	50@57
Unwashed fleeces	35@40
Southern unwashed fleece	28@37
Southern unwashed fleece burry	16@22
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@45
Unwashed fleece	24@36
Unwashed fleece, burry	14@22
California.	
Washed fleece	45@57
Unwashed fleece, fine Unwashed fleece, medium	22@40
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@25
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@22
Pulled fine	41@50
Pulled medium	36@43
Pulled common	26@32
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	55@58
New-York City, super	48@55
New-York City, No. 1	30@35
New-York City, No. 2	13@18
Country, extra	60@63
Country, super	54@57
Country, No. 1	35@38
Country No. 2	15@18
Lambs	43@50
Western limed pulled	30@45
Southern limed pulled	28@35
Tub washed	50@60

FREIGHTS—Have been rather brisker to-day, with 500 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool there were taken 450 bales Cotton at 3-16d. by sailing vessel, and ¼d. by steamer, ℔ lb.; 28,000 bushels Corn at 4½d. by sailing vessel, and 4½d. by steamer, ℔ bushel; also, by steamer, 150 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl., and 850 boxes Cheese at 25s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow, 30,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 3½d. ℔ bushel.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS STENCIL-CUTTER. Apply to N. STAFFORD, No. 66 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general housework. Apply at No. 153 West 47th-st.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 205 6TH-AV., near 14th-st., families supplied with first-class servants, such as cooks, laundresses, nurses, waitresses, and girls for general housework; also, with colored help.

RETAIL DRY GOODS SALESMAN wanted by JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, No. 144 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL Pacific R. R. Co. OF CALIFORNIA.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable Semi-Annually, on the First days of January and July.

Principal & Interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin in the City of New York.

Amount of Issue, $7,336,000.

In Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.

The Bonds have Thirty Years to run, and are secured by a First Mortgage, constituting an absolute prior lien on that portion of the Road, Equipments, Franchises, and Entire Property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, located in the State of California, and extending from Sacramento City to the California State Line, forming a part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, adopted and aided by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

The amount of these First Mortgage Bonds to be issued per mile is limited by law to the amount of United States Bonds allowed and issued to aid the construction of the Road, and the Mortgage by which they are secured *is declared by Act of Congress to constitute a lien prior and superior to that of the United States Government, and all others whatsoever.*

The aid received from the Government (in amount equal to this First Mortgage) is economically and judiciously applied to the construction and equipment of the Road, together with nearly $7,000,000, received from Stock Subscriptions and other sources. The First Mortgage therefore amounts to but about 35 per cent. of the actual cost and value of the Property which it covers.

The road is now completed, equipped and running from Sacramento City to Alta, a distance of 73 miles, and the earnings for the three months ending August 1st were as follows, viz.:

May, 1866	$65,115.83
June "	67,429.78
July "	85,000.00

IN GOLD.

The earnings are steadily increasing, and are estimated at over $100,000 in Gold for the month of August—the official report for that month not having been received at this date.

The construction of the road is going vigorously forward,—24 miles additional being nearly ready for the cars,—and it will probably be in full operation to the California State Line—156 miles from Sacramento City—during the summer of 1867, when its earnings must be very large, as the entire trade of Nevada, and a large proportion of that of Utah, Idaho and Montana must pass over its line. It has been shown by reliable statistics that in 1863 over $13,000,000 in Gold was paid for freighting goods from California to Nevada alone.

This part of the Great Pacific Railroad Route is destined to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the world, and its First Mortgage Bonds are among the best secured and most desirable investments ever offered.

Over $1,000,000 has already been expended in grading beyond the point to which the road is now running, and the iron is bought and paid for sufficient to lay the track the entire distance to the State Line.

The Road has been completed and equipped thus far without the sale of a single dollar of its First Mortgage Bonds, and they are now offered to the public for the first time, after the earnings of the Road have reached the sum of $100,000 per month in Gold, only about 25 per cent. of which is required for operating expenses.

The Bonds are offered at 95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1st, in Currency. Orders may be forwarded to us direct, or through the principal Banks and Bankers in all parts of the country.

Remittances may be made in drafts on New York, or in Legal Tender Notes, National Bank Notes, or other funds current in this city, and the Bonds will be forwarded to any address by Express, free of charge. Inquiries for further particulars, by mail or otherwise, will receive punctual attention.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau St., New York.

N. B.—All kinds of Government Securities received at the full market price in exchange for the above Bonds.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A situation as nurse, who has acted in that capacity for the last 15 years, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can give unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 151 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting; has her own sewing-machine; has no objection to wait on a lady if required; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 125 Hammond-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WIDOW, work by the day in families; is a good plain dressmaker, can operate on the Wheeler and Wilson machine, and understands all styles of children's clothing; first-class reference. Address for one week OPERATOR, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress; fully competent of taking entire charge of young children; can give City reference. Call at Mrs. E. A. GUYER'S, No. 259 6th-av., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 122 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to do the washing of a the house-linens; the best of City reference. Call at No. 95 West 19th-st., back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced nurse; she is also capable of taking care of an infant; can give the best of reference for three and a half years. Call at No. 50 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, a situation in a private family; has first-class references. Can be seen at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECtable girls, one as coarse washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid; will assist in the washing; good references. Call for two days at No. 337 West 21st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of recommended servants of all nations, and all the different branches of work; also, coachmen, waiters, farmers, gardeners, porters, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WHO WORKED in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well, or as chambermaid and nurse; will wash and iron well. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A BRIGHT YOUNG GIRL OF 18, a situation as children's nurse; sews neatly; will wait on table and sew for a lady; has worked for a gentleman in Ireland; wages $8. Call at 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress; is a good seamstress; is capable of hearing the children's lessons if required. Call at No. 110 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY REspectable English Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress; or will travel with a lady anywhere; never sea-sick; best of references at BOOKHAM'S, 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG girl a situation as waitress; understands her business thoroughly; good city references given. Call at No. 204 East 19th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; city preferred; good city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 659 2d-av.

WANTED—CUSTOMERS BY THE DAY, BY A first-class dressmaker, a few months from Europe, or would take in dresses to make at her own home; City reference. Apply at 369 6th-av., between 22d and 23d-sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good city reference; no objection to the country; can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as laundress, and to assist with chamberwork; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND CAPABLE GIRL, a situation as waitress; would assist in chamberwork. May be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 24 Irving-place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl, a situation as good cook; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best of reference. Call for two days at 46 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, in a private family; one who thoroughly understands her business; has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 446 4th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERican girl to take care of children, or to assist in light housework. Call for two days at No. 162 West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY SEAMSTRESS, sewing by the day or week; permanency preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th-av. Apply at the basement door.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCH WOMAN, a situation as laundress or to take care of children; good reference. Call for two days at No. 120 Centre-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Inquire at No. 248 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse. Apply at No. 17 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl, as nurse and seamstress; can be well recommended. Apply at 191 East 20th-st., first floor.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has 12 years first-class city and country reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER or farmer by a married man without incumbrance; is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; would prefer a cottage on the place; can furnish good recommendations from last employer. Address J. K., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, without family, who thoroughly understands his business, as regards greenhouse, graperies and stove plants, and the general management of a gentleman's place; is a good farmer, if required. Address T. N., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses, cows and garden; is obliging, and willing to make himself generally useful; good City reference produced. Call or address JOHN, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, ONE who understands his business in all its branches; would take charge of a small farm in connection with it; can produce eight years reference from last employer. Address H. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man; understands all kinds of vegetables and work about a gentleman's place, and the care of horses thoroughly; has best of recommendations. Address J. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, industrious man, as watchman or porter in a wholesale store; best of reference. Call or address WATCHMAN, No. 61 Chambers-st., Room No. 7, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN AMERICAN man and wife, the man to take charge of horses and to do farming, gardening, &c., and the wife to do general housework. Call or address FARMER, No. 208 Broadway, Office No. 6.

WANTED—BY A VETERAN OFFICER, A situation as watchman to private gentlemen, merchants or hotels, where his services would be remunerated for fidelity and sobriety; has good city reference and security. Address LUCAS, No. 107 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; understands his business; wife willing to live with the family if required; both willing and obliging. Address, for two days, J. B., Box 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable single man of long experience; is a good groom and careful driver; understands the business thoroughly; has good City reference. Address J. N., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN as coachman and groom, with first-class references, good experience, and well used to the care of horses; moderate wages expected if the situation is permanent. Call on or address JOHN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; best of City reference given from his last place for honesty, sobriety and capability. Call or address No. 50 East 32d-st., opera stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a young man—an Englishman—who thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Address T. S., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, without incumbrance; the man as coachman and groom; wife as cook and laundress; first-class reference. Address H. G., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF LONG EXperience, a situation as coachman in a private family; has two years' best reference from his last place. Address T. G., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN HAVING EIGHT years' experience in the insurance business desires a situation; references unexceptionable. Address P. E. DE MILLE, Harlem, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, WITH A SMALL family, a situation; he can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and capability. Address HENDERSON & FLEMING, seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family; has first-class reference. Apply No. 206 East 37th-st., at Mr. Weakman's.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 50 GOOD RECOMMENDED servants for situations now open in families returned to the City; professed and other cooks, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, waitresses, chambermaids, houseworkers. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—AGENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE United States to canvass for "THE LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS," a new work by Rev. John S. C. Abbott. To be complete in one volume, and sold by subscription only. B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Publishers, No. 55 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

A FAMILY LIVING IN THE COUNTRY want a competent Protestant German woman to do the cooking, washing and ironing; wages liberal. Apply with references (which must be strictly first-class) at No. 67 Cliff-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 6, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, O'DONNELL'S MISSION. Characters by John Brougham, supported by Messrs. T. B. Morris, Donaldson, Davidge, Andrews, Miss Johnson, Miss Andrews, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE; or, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS. Characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Stoddart, C. Peters, Barron, M. C. Daly, Hind, Sinclair; Mrs. Saunders, Miss Kate Newton.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, THE DEBUTANTE, LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET, and LOLA MONTEZ. Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, A. H. Davenport, Lewis Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal, Mrs. Wood, &c.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, SIX YEARS AFTER; or, THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN'S WIFE and THE THREE GREEN MEN. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, Messrs. G. L. Fox, C. K. Fox, and others.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, ROCOMBOLE; or, KNAVE OF HEARTS, ANTHONY AND CLEOPATRA and MAID OF CROISSEY.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Last night of Maggie Mitchell in her personation of FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2: THE NEW DRAMATIC COMPANY. THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA. EVENING, at 8, THE LONE HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, HANLON BROTHERS. Testimonial Entertainments.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. Songs, Dances, Burlesques.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE GRAND TOURNAMENT of the State and Provincial Champions.

LION PARK,
8th-av. and 109th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, Commencing at 4 o'clock. SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL.

The Philadelphia Convention.

Pamphlet copies of the Address and Declaration of Principles adopted by the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, neatly printed on good paper, may be obtained in large or small quantities at this office. Price, $2 50 per hundred, or $20 per thousand copies. Address (payment in advance)

THE TIMES OFFICE.
New-York City.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Count BISMARCK, we learn by the Ocean Telegraph, has sent an emphatic and plain spoken answer to NAPOLEON'S recent demands, in the shape of an army of sixty thousand Prussians ordered to the Rhine. Hesse-Darmstadt has at length acceded to the Prussian demands. She pays an indemnity of three millions of thalers and cedes a portion of her territory to Prussia. The first official conference on the Venetian question has been held at Vienna, and the treaty of cession progresses satisfactorily. The Italian army is to be materially reduced before the treaty is signed. The troops sent from England to Canada are to be armed with breech-loading rifles.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Leavenworth dispatch says that about fifty Indians commenced an attack on Deer Creek Station, about ninety miles west of Fort Laramie. The fort was destroyed, the telegraph line cut, and the operators forced to flee to the mountains. The same party attacked a train of Mormon emigrants, and captured some ninety or more cattle. Just at present no reports are more unreliable than those from the Plains respecting Indian depredations.

The naval vessels of the practising fleet of the Annapolis Academy have finished the usual Summer cruise of two months' duration, and after a cruise around the Chesapeake, will return to Annapolis on the 14th instant. The fleet is composed of the flagship *Macedonian*, Acting Commander S. B. LUCE; the frigate *Savannah*, gunboats *Marblehead*, *Saco* and *Winnepec*, and the yacht *America*.

The last dates from Havana report a modification of the twenty days' quarantine regulations. The *Eagle* had been released, after a delay of eight days, and vessels with clean bills will be put in observation only. The demolition of the old city walls is going on rapidly. They are of no imaginable utility, and the ground occupied by them is of much value to the city.

Maj.-Gen. NELSON A. MILES has been relieved from the command of the District of Fortress Monroe, and Brig.-Gen H. S. BARTON, Colonel of the Fifth United States artillery, garrisoning the Fortress, assumes the command of the District and the custodianship of JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Freedmen's Bureau is informed that the condition of the freedmen throughout South Carolina is generally improving. They are said to have less outrages to complain of than at any previous time.

The shipment from San Francisco of bullion from the Gold Hill Mines, Nevada, through WELLS, FARGO & Co., for the month of August, amounted to $772,134. It is believed that the annual yield of these mines will exceed nine millions of dollars.

The two medical schools of Louisville have been merged into one—the old University School; the faculty of the Kentucky School of Medicine having accepted positions in it.

The Soldiers' Home, at Newark, N. J., was dedicated yesterday. An address was delivered by Gov. WARD. The Home will accommodate about 1,000 persons.

A court-martial has sentenced JAMES MULONY, the soldier who robbed Paymaster EMERSON of over $7,000 and fled North, to ten years in the Penitentiary at Nashville.

A rumor comes from San Francisco that sixty men, under command of Col. GEORGE S. KNOX, formerly on Gen. HOOKER'S staff, left that city for Mexico recently to join the Liberals.

Capt. EBENEZER FLOWER, a prominent and respected citizen of Hartford, died on Tuesday evening, aged 80 years. He was Mayor of the city for several years.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. MATHEW H. CHASE, a Washington Market dealer, yesterday offered the legal price for twenty tickets to an Eighth-avenue car conductor, but failed to receive them. He then offered 11 cents for two fares, which was refused. On the passenger refusing to pay more or leave the car, he was assaulted by the conductor, JAS. MCKENNA. The fellow was arrested and held to bail by Justice HOGAN for trial.

Tompkins-square was formally opened as a National Guard Drill Ground yesterday afternoon, by a drill of the Seventh Regiment and review by Mayor HOFFMAN. The ceremonies passed off with *éclat*.

The Board of Education met last evening for the first time since the Summer vacation. No business of importance was transacted.

Eleven cases of cholera were officially reported in this City yesterday, and seven of the number were fatal. Of four cases reported in Brooklyn, two were fatal.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, a Grand Jury was empanneled and a charge delivered by Judge RUSSEL, in which he particularly referred to the cases of assault by policemen on citizens, and instructed the Jury to treat them as they would other cases of assault.

WILLIAM BENNETT, 60 years of age, fell down a hatchway yesterday at No. 84 Beekman-st., and was instantly killed.

The iron-clad ram *Dunderberg* steamed around the harbor yesterday. Her trial trip will be made in a few days.

The corner-stone of the National Assembly Rooms in Forty-fourth-street, near Eighth-avenue, was laid yesterday.

Gold was firmer yesterday; Exchange and Money easy; the Funds of the United States dull, and the Railways lower on Erie shares and otherwise steady.

There was rather more inquiry for the principal kinds of Produce and Merchandise yesterday. Pork was dearer. Most other articles, however, were depressed in price. The freight market was rather more active, with 500 vessels of all classes in port.

The Southern Loyalists and Negro Suffrage.

There is trouble in the camp at Philadelphia on the negro suffrage question. The Radicals are afraid of the very essence of Radicalism. They meet in the name of "Southern Loyalists," of whom, in their sense, nine-tenths are black; yet the question of black enfranchisement looms before them in proportions which frighten the more sagacious of the party.

Logically, no doubt, the double-distilled radicalism of BROWNLOW and BUTLER and HAMILTON is right. If theories mean anything, the Radical practice cannot stop short of negro voting. Apart from the negroes, only an infinitesimal number of the Southern people come up to their standard of loyalty; and if they are to perpetuate their power until the next Presidential election and longer, negro suffrage is essential. To disfranchise "rebels," and not to enfranchise negroes, would be to leave the South without even a decent pretence of constituencies. The governing power would be in the hands of a mere fraction of the community, and that in many localities the least trustworthy of the whole. On the other hand, to confer votes upon negroes concurrently with the disfranchisement of the "rebels," will be to secure Radical—though mayhap black—representatives from the South to sustain the plans of Congress as it is. It would be the establishment of black government for the South—the government of educated and intelligent whites by negroes just released from the barbarism and ignorance of Slavery; but in this, according to the ultra-Radical hypothesis, there would be nothing to which objection could be offered. HAMILTON and others of his stamp are not far astray, therefore, when they insist that without negro suffrage Radicalism will be powerless. If they are ever to get into Congress as representatives of a Southern State, it must be with the help of negro votes. Of white votes they cannot hope to make a respectable count.

Southrons of a different character revolt at the prospect. They know what negro suffrage, enforced by Federal bayonets, means at the South. They are conscious that in States where a *bona fide* loyal white element existed during the war, an attempt to give votes to negroes would be equivalent to party destruction. They make no secret of the aversion of their friends in West Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri and elsewhere, to any proposition pointing toward negro voters. They have shown by their protestations that they will be powerless at home if negro suffrage be attached as a drag to the radical machine.

We readily understand, therefore, the excitement and consternation which followed the mere mention of the subject on Tuesday, and the wisdom of the Chair in declaring discussion out of order. Yet the explosion must come, if not to-day, to-morrow—whenever negro suffrage be brought up by speech or resolution. The confusion, the hisses, the threats and counter-threats, the motions to table and motions to adjourn, which enlivened the proceedings yesterday, are a foretaste of what is in store for the Convention, when it shall venture fairly and squarely to face the music.

Popular Statesmanship and Democratic Self-Government.

The American people have boasted much of their capacity for self-government, and have been much praised for the practical ability displayed by them in directing the course of government in such paths as lead to the national welfare. It must be admitted, however, that the tests to which the people have lately been put, are such as were never before presented to them. Up to within a recent period the work of democratic self-government in this country was comparatively easy and simple. Everything moved along quietly and regularly, without jar or perturbation, and the people were not called upon to give their decision concerning the higher and more difficult questions of statesmanship. Of this latter order, the first great problems brought before them were those of secession and the making of war for the Union, which came up in 1860 and 1861. The popular verdict proved the popular capacity to deal with even such great matters of statesmanship as these. For four years the high question of continuing to prosecute the war was kept before the people, and the decision which they steadily gave was amply justified by the glorious results which finally were produced by the war. Now there is before the people a question of philosophical statesmanship higher and more difficult than either of those they have yet decided—a question in which the history of nations shows more mistakes, having disastrous results, than can be found connected with any other political subject. It is the question of wisely dealing with a people who have been subjugated by the power of our arms—of applying to conquered States such a policy as will secure beneficent results from so perilous a thing as conquest. To solve it properly requires the exercise of so many of the highest powers of the intellect, requires so much knowledge, so much freedom from passion, so calm and clear a condition of the faculties, that it may be set forth as the highest test of a democracy. Unlike other countries, such questions of statesmanship in this country are not settled by statesmen. Their settlement is in the hands of the people, and the verdict given by a majority of the citizens forms the guiding principle for governmental action and the necessary law of public policy. We have faith that the American people will endure even this test, and will show at least as much wisdom in dictating the policy of peace that shall follow the policy [illegible] the other day by the King of Prussia, who, after his conquests and territorial annexations, declared concerning the hostile States which he annexed, that he should seek to secure unity of feeling and fusion of interests with them by carrying out a conciliatory policy, and giving these States an "actual participation in the progressive development of the national union."

Exclusion of the Southern States.

A transparent fallacy is employed by the Radicals to hide the tendency of their Congressional policy. To excuse the result of their action in refusing to admit Southern representatives, they argue that the fact of exclusion is one for which the Southern States are alone responsible. "If the Union has not been restored," they reason, "it is because the South objects to restoration." Following out this line, they are careful to profess their readiness to receive the South, as evidence that its non-admission is the result of its own obstinacy. The Chicago *Tribune* falls back upon this pretence:

> "The doors of Congress are not closed to the representatives of these States; they are not excluded indefinitely, nor are they sought to be excluded. On the contrary, they are excluding themselves. Congress seeks their restoration, and would gladly welcome them to the Union if they will present themselves with the credentials which the hideous past has made an imperative necessity. Congress meets in December next. There is not one of these ten States but might convene its Legislature and ratifying the amendment, have its Senators and Representatives present at the meeting of Congress. There is no shorter or more expeditious mode of regaining admission. Congress, in the case of Tennessee, sufficiently displayed how earnestly and anxiously it desired the representation of the people of these rebel States. Even in the last hours of the session, without waiting for the official announcement of the action of the Legislature, the pressing business of the hour was suspended that Tennessee might be welcomed through her representatives to the Union of the States. Instead of Congress proposing, as the President and his followers assert, the indefinite exclusion of these States from representation, there is an earnest desire on the part of Congress that they be received with the least possible delay."

This is a mere play upon words, which cannot deceive the most superficial thinker.

Congress, we take it, must be held responsible for the consequences of its own action. And we must also assume that the Radical majority resolved upon their action with a full knowledge of its effect. Whether they avow, honestly, that the South shall not be admitted, or couple an invitation to enter with conditions which they know will not be accepted, matters comparatively little. The result is the same. The South is excluded. And it is excluded deliberately, intentionally and apparently indefinitely, by the course of the Radicals in regard to it.

The wrong is more flagrant because gratuitous. If the exclusion of Southern representatives proceeded from a rigid interpretation of Constitutional provisions, no objection could be fairly raised against it. Not only, however, is it not warranted by the Constitution, but it is directly at variance with the requirements of the Constitution upon the subject. To keep out Southern members, the Radicals discard the Constitution, evade the duty it imposes on them, and insist upon stipulations for which that instrument gives no authority. How absurd, then, is the plea that the failure to restore the Union is attributable to the South, not to the Radicals!

The South has for months stood at the door of Congress asking for admission, subject to the requirements of the existing law and the test of individual fitness. Had Congress opened its door, subject to these conditions, and these only, its position would have been vindicated. Its readiness to complete the restoration of the Union would have been demonstrated, and no complaint could have been urged because of the exclusion of non-qualified representatives. The onus of justification would have rested upon the constituencies by whom the unfit men had been elected. But Congress surrendered this vantage-ground when it refused to entertain the applications of the South, or to consider the individual eligibility of those who appeared in the name of the South. And when Congress adopted tests framed for the occasion, in defiance of Southern feelings and convictions, it excluded the South as effectually, as really, as though it had in terms decreed exclusion.

And what shall be done when it becomes formally known that the ten excluded States decline to accept the extra-constitutional conditions dictated by Congress? Will Congress recede from its position, content itself with the Constitution as it is, and recognize the right of the South to representation? Or will it adhere to its conditions, and so do what it can to render the exclusion permanent?

These are the inquiries which merit the attention of the friends of peace and Union. The past is on record, but what of the future? For that the South will not ratify the amendment is certain. Equally certain is it that a permanent denial of representation to ten States is incompatible with the existence of the Republic. How shall the difficulty be eventually overcome? By adopting the suggestions of BROWNLOW and BUTLER, renewing war, devastating the South afresh, and annihilating its white people, as preliminaries to the admission of negro representatives? Or by recognizing in the end the right which should be unconditionally recognized now?

This aspect of the question the Radicals disingenuously evade. But come it will, sooner or later, in a form that will not admit of delay; and then how will their policy stand the trial? If it is to be adhered to at all hazards, and regardless of all consequences, let the country be so informed. If not—if after all, it cannot be pushed to extremities except at a cost which the country is not willing to pay—why persist in an agitation which does infinite harm, and cannot possibly yield the slightest good?

THE PLANTERS AND THEIR LABORERS.—A Southern circular concerning the cotton supply of the year, speaks incidentally of the question of free negro labor, and says that the "trials made of the system of voluntary exertion at the commencement were highly discouraging," but adds: "The scheme now promises more favorable results. The modifications introduced by several of the planters are leading to better fruits than was anticipated. The system of *weekly money payments* seems satisfactory both to the freedman and his employer." We are inclined to think there is something in this remark about "weekly money payments" to the laboring blacks. We doubt the successful operation of the plan of paying the negroes for a year's work when the crop is gathered, or giving them a share of the crop as compensation for raising it, or rewarding them for their labor by assigning them a portion of the plantation to cultivate, or any other [illegible]. We believe that in all industrial occupations, frequent payments to the "hands," and payments in money, constitute the surest and best means of securing from them continuous and steady labor. It was perhaps impossible for the planters to carry out this system last year, because they had not the money, and could not obtain it; but now that times are improving with them, they will find it wise to put the labor of the South, as regards compensation, on the basis which has been found to work so well in all other countries.

THE EXCISE LAW.—The decision of the Supreme Court of this State, as to the constitutionality of the Excise Law, is to be rendered to-day. The Court gives its decision thus promptly after the opening of the General Term called by Gov. FENTON, in order to give time to bring the case before the Court of Appeals when it meets at the close of this month (on the 25th.) The points that were made on Tuesday by counsel on both sides were very similar to those made in the arguments before Judge CARDOZO in July, when Judge CARDOZO declared the law to be unconstitutional, and thereby put a stop to the operations against the liquor traffic which the Police and the Excise Board had carried on so vigorously for five or six weeks. The general public as well as the liquor dealers will look with great interest for the decision that will be rendered by the Supreme Court to-day, and especially for that which will be given by the Court of Appeals during the session which opens this month.

A CLERICAL UTTERANCE.—Parson BROWNLOW says that "if another war shall be forced upon the country, the loyal masses, who constitute an overwhelming majority of the people of this great nation, intend it shall be no child's play." Unconsciously the Parson utters a great truth. The masses of the people are loyal, and the child's play of the Radicals will not be tolerated for long, as will shortly be discovered.

Why are the Black Loyalists Excluded?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is claimed—and I do not doubt it—that the Southern blacks are truly loyal.

It is declared that the *true* white Union men of the South are greatly in the minority, but that with negro suffrage established, they would be able to rightly control Southern politics.

The "Convention of Loyalists" at Philadelphia is small in its representatives for the Southern States. Why is it so small, and why are there no negro delegates? One black man is found from this State, under the care of the editor of the *Independent*; but why did Gov. HAMILTON and Dr. NEWMAN come up advocating negro suffrage, bringing no negroes with them? Surely there are men in New-Orleans, if not elsewhere, who, notwithstanding the color of their skin, are competent for such office. As it is, the negroes of the South, who constitute the great body of the "loyalists," and for whom "equal rights" are demanded, have not only not been invited to attend, and I have yet to learn that any of their friends have even so much as dreamed of extending such an invitation.

A CITIZEN.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—"The Charlatan" having had a successful run of three nights, is withdrawn, in consequence of complications with which the public have nothing to do. The play as given is susceptible of great improvement. The prologue should be dropped; the indelicate Frenchisms should be converted, and they can be easily, into American proprieties; certain fungi of extravagant expression should be sliced away, and its length materially shortened.

Mr. STUART announces a revival of "O'Donnell's Mission," with the same cast as before. Mr. BROUGHAM had, with the relish of a school-boy, entered upon the enjoyment of a brief vacation, when the stern necessities of the festive STUART recalled him from his recreation, and set before him anew his task. "O'Donnell's Mission" is the best Irish drama of the day; its cast is thoroughly excellent, and Mr. STUART promises to reproduce it in the best Winterian style.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The house was as usual packed last night, and late comers were somewhat startled by the placarded announcement of, "only standing room left," while early ones were treated gratuitously to the blessings of a first-class vapor bath. Mr. JEFFERSON'S reception was enthusiastic, and the performance gave such satisfaction to the audience as can only be indicated by extravagant applause. The new version of "Rip Van Winkle" will, of course, run well, but only because Mr. JEFFERSON is a great actor, and can make interest out of trash. The play is well put on and admirably cast. Mrs. SAUNDERS and Mr. STODDARD were heartily applauded and deservedly.

"FANCHON" TO-NIGHT.—In consequence of the illness of Miss ELLEN JOHNSON, Mr. TAYLEURE has made a change in the Brooklyn programme of to-night. He announces, with an excellent cast, Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL'S specialty, "Fanchon," in place of the "Pearl of Savoy."

HAVANA.

Quarantine Affairs—The Demolition of the City Walls—Fears of a Monetary Panic.

HAVANA, Monday, Sept. 3.

The quarantine of this island is still an established fact, although I understand that the unusual severity employed at first will henceforward be in a measure relaxed. The *Eagle* was released from quarantine after a stay of eight days. Vessels with clean bills of health will, it is rumored, be put in observation only; but those with any case of sickness will be ordered into a strict quarantine.

The demolition of the city walls of Havana has recommenced in earnest.

A monetary panic is feared here. Exchange on the United States 25 to 27 discount. Provisions and freights high.

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 1.

An official order has been published modifying the present quarantine regulations. Vessels without sickness aboard from the United States will undergo an observation of ten days at the port of their destination on the island; but those which have any case of sickness, or have lost any of the crew, will be ordered to Mariel.

The sloop *Julia Latham* arrived from Key West at about midday. She brings five passengers of the steamship *Liberty*, which touched there, but is, under the new regulations promulgated to-day, ordered into an observation of ten days.

SAN FRANCISCO.

A Radical Meeting—Addresses by Senators Nye and Stewart—Arrival of Gen. Connor, of Utah.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

A large Union meeting was held last night at Metropolitan Theatre, and was addressed by Senators NYE, STEWART, and others. The meeting adopted resolutions complimenting Messrs. NYE, STEWART and Representative ASHLEY.

Gen. CONNOR, commanding the Department of Utah, arrived from Salt Lake Monday night.

Indian Scouts—An Execution—Steamer Arrival.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Sept. 3.

Gen. MCDOWELL has issued an order authorizing the employment of Indian scouts in Arizona.

THOMAS BYRNES was hung to-day for the murder of CHARLES L. HILL.

The steamer *Constitution*, from Panama, brings New-York dates to Aug. 11.

Mining shares at the afternoon board sold as follows: Ophir, $190; Chollar Potosi, $135; Yellow Jacket, $785. Legal-Tenders, 72¾c.

Railroad Accident.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

As a freight train was coming through Ashburnham this afternoon, a brakeman named MARSHALL WAITE, belonging to Greenfield, struck a bridge and was fatally injured.

THE RADICAL CONVENTION.

Third Day's Proceedings of the Southern Delegates.

The City that Spurned President Johnson Welcomes the Convention.

Nervous Anxiety to Establish a Platform.

General Desire to Evade the Question of Negro Suffrage.

A Talking Committee to Follow the President.

Special Meeting of the Delegates from New-York.

Mass Meeting in Philadelphia Last Night.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1866.

The good City of Philadelphia is fully occupied by delegates to the Radical Convention. Every train brings fresh arrivals, and it is really becoming a serious question how to dispose of them for sleeping and feeding purposes. All the hotels are overrun, every room having three or four occupants, and all the parlors and odd rooms being filled at night with temporary cot beds. Many of the State delegations have only been able to secure one or two rooms for their entire number, and are glad of the opportunity of stretching their wearied limbs on the floor. They pile in promiscuously, heads and points, with or without covering or mattresses, as their fortune, good or bad, favors them. The Continental and Girard Houses entertain the more prominent men in attendance, and as a consequence their ample halls swarm with perspiring humanity at all hours. These hotels have turned away two or three hundred people a day during the week, and were it not for the hospitality of the citizens the delegates and visitors would have a hard time of it.

THE FEELING.

Public sentiment in the city harmonizes with the action of the Convention, and sympathizes with the utterances of the speakers. As a consequence a degree of enthusiasm pervades the city which by far exceeds what could reasonably have been expected. Day by day the enthusiasm has spread among the populace, the stirring speeches of the leaders seeming to wake an echo in the hearts of the people. Members of the Union League express considerable surprise at the popularity the Convention has attained. They had supposed that the enthusiasm would be confined principally to their own members and to those who had previously been known as extreme Radicals, and are consequently greatly rejoiced at the result. Even Johnson men, as well as the representatives of the Conservative Press, are compelled to admit the fact that this Convention is popular here, and has awakened a genuine enthusiasm.

OUTSIDE MEETINGS.

While the Convention proper holds its sessions in National Hall, to which as yet the Northern delegates have not been admitted, other meetings are held at other points for the purpose of providing fitting opportunities for the numerous speakers to address the people. The most popular place of gathering is in front of the Union League House. Broad-street, on which the House is situated, affords ample room for the gathering of several thousand people, and the porch of the House offers all the facilities of a rostrum. Last evening thousands of people assembled here and demanded speeches from various prominent men. Another meeting was held in the evening at National Hall, where Gen. BURNSIDE, Parson BROWNLOW and others spoke. Still later, a throng of several thousand people, headed by a brass band, proceeded to the Continental Hotel for the purpose of serenading the Radical leaders stopping there. After the music, a demand was made for speeches, to which Gov. CURTIN, Gen. BUTLER and others replied. These demonstrations were kept up until after midnight. These meetings, together with the caucussing of delegations and the duties in Convention, keep the members exceedingly busy, and they have but little time for sight-seeing.

THE CONVENTION.

The first two days' proceedings of the Convention, during which nothing of importance was done, were exceedingly harmonious. There was no clash of arms, and everything seemed to indicate that an agreement had been entered into, and a policy well digested. The delegates possess the appearance of manipulators of political machines less than any similar body of men we have had the fortune to look upon. They would seem to be, as a rule, plain, untutored men, used to rough treatment and hard work, who had met here for a settled purpose, to the accomplishment of which they had bent their energies. It was a matter of remark that a singular degree of earnestness seemed to characterize their deliberations, which was in striking contrast to the meetings of the Northern delegates. But the action of to-day shows that this seeming want of political chicanery was merely an indication on the surface, and that the delegates only needed the opportunity to show a tempest may be raised in any teapot, no matter what its calibre. No sooner was a resolution of vital political significance introduced than the delegates shook off the mask of unsophisticated innocence, and appeared in true colors. But let us see the events in their regular sequence, from the time the Convention was

CALLED TO ORDER

until the hour of adjournment. The President, Attorney-General SPEED, secured silence in the hall where, up to this time, the three or four hundred delegates had been conversing in knots of half dozens. He introduced Rev. Dr. NEWMAN, of New-Orleans, who made the

OPENING PRAYER.

The audience rose to their feet as the reverend gentleman asked the Divine blessing upon their deliberations. This prayer, though short, was well suited, if not for the ears of the Almighty, at least to those of his hearers. As a specimen of the spirit which pervades the Southern delegates, we quote a few sentences of this opening invocation. After a temperate opening the gentleman said:

> "Hear us, we beseech Thee, for our nation at large. Deliver us from the rule of bad men, especially from him who, through satanic agency, has been raised to authority over us; and who, abusing that authority, is not only endangering the life of our Republic, but our personal liberty. Great God, interpose, and in making bare Thine arm save us from his ruinous policy, and from the bad counsels of bad men that surround him. And we beseech Thee to discover to the American people the base hypocrisy of that party that seeks to sustain him. Oh, send a spirit from Thy throne to arouse the American people in this tremendous hour."

These special requests were indorsed by frequent "Amens" from all parts of the house.

THE PRESIDENT ASKED TO RESIGN.

A number of letters were read from gentlemen who were unable to attend the Convention, and several resolutions, of little general interest, were read and referred to the Committee on Resolutions. One was handed up, however, which attracted more than ordinary interest. This was by the Florida delegation, setting forth that Slavery was abolished, not only by the act of the Government but by the act of God, and that as President JOHNSON had violated his trust, he ought to resign! This was received with most terrific cheering from all parts of the hall, the ladies waving handkerchiefs and the men throwing their hats about promiscuously.

"SARKASM."

A vein of what is supposed to be dry humor crops out now and then among these grim-looking Conventioners—as, for instance, when Mr. FRANKS, of Missouri, offered a resolution to the effect that a certain number of the delegates should be appointed to proceed to St. Louis, Mo., following in the route of the Presidential party now traveling West, visiting all the places they did, except Auburn, N. Y. The delegates evidently considered this a [illegible] of A. Ward's "sarkasm," for they cheered lustily.

FISHING FOR FENIANS.

The Hibernian element could not be restrained or overlooked, so for the benefit of the Fenians Mr. SANDS, of Maryland, offered a resolution setting forth that this Convention heartily indorses all nations struggling for nationality, and recommend such a revision of the neutrality laws as will prevent Gen. MEADE from interfering in future with Canadian raids. Nothing was said, however, about reimbursing those "loyal" men on the Canadian border whose horses, chickens, mules, provisions, money and jewelry were confiscated by the last Hibernian raiders.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS IN THE CHAIR.

Attorney-General SPEED having been called away for a time, JOHN MINOR BOTTS was asked to preside. This he did satisfactorily for a time, but when the discussion became animated, and the business pressing, he seemed to lose his head partially, and made some decisions which were decidedly unpopular. At one stage of the proceedings a burly Virginian seemed anxious to provoke a personal difficulty with the Chairman *pro tem*. He was soothed, however, by the laying on of hands, and the mesmeric passes of other delegates.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE—A STORM.

It was generally believed that the question of negro suffrage had been so disposed of in caucuses that the Convention would declare in favor of it. But when the subject was brought up yesterday a storm arose, which showed that the question is still an open one. Col. CHARLES E. MOSS, the long-haired, lank, cadaverous-looking editor of the St. Louis *Press*, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Resolutions to report to the Convention a resolution favoring impartial and unconditional suffrage, regardless of race or color. Col. MOSS supported his resolution with a long harangue, repeating all the subtle arguments in favor of suffrage, with which the public are familiar. He made no new points whatever, but reiterated the assertion that the safety of loyal men in the South depended upon electing loyal men to office, and that this could only be done by the votes of the negroes. At one point the speaker thought he had made a prodigious hit, for cheers and applause resounded on every side of him. The Colonel was evidently pleased, and smiled extensively, but on looking around he discovered that the occasion of all this tumult was the

ENTRANCE OF GEN. BUTLER,

who was struggling in the aisle to reach the platform. The Colonel showed his chagrin for a moment, but recovered sufficiently to pay a handsome compliment to the General and continue his remarks. Any further discussion of the resolution was shut off by a gentleman from Arkansas proposing to lay it on the table. This produced a scene of wild confusion, some of the members declaring that they wanted to discuss the proposition. The Chair decided that a proposition to lay on the table was not debatable, whereupon two or three excited gentlemen declared that they would not be muzzled in any such manner—this was not, they said, a Johnson Convention, and consequently the members had a right to be heard. Motions of all kinds were thrust forward, the noise and din became overwhelming, and the excited tones of angry Southerners rose above the storm, declaring that the proceeding was outrageous. The Chairman's gavel fell fast and furiously, but order had fled for a time, and chaos reigned. Finally a lull occurred, which the Chairman took advantage of to declare that he would suspend proceedings if order was not restored. He then put the question on the resolution to lay on the table, but it was impossible to decide how the vote stood. Another hubbub arose, during which some personalities were indulged in, amid which the resolution to lay on the table was amended so as to refer the suffrage resolution to the Committee on Resolutions. For a time it looked very much as though the harmony of the Convention would be destroyed, and it was only upon the promise that when the Committee reported opportunity would be offered for debate, that the difficulty was quelled.

GRAND MASS MEETING.

After the transaction of some other business, of little importance, the Convention adjourned, to meet to-morrow morning. An arrangement has been made, however, for the assembling of the delegates this evening, to fuse with the Northern delegates for the purpose of attending the grand mass meeting to be held in front of the Union League House. This meeting to-night is to be the feature of the week, and extensive preparations have been made for it. All the prominent men here will deliver addresses, several stands having been erected, so as to give them all a chance. But accommodations or not, the speakers are irrepressible, and hold forth on all occasions and at all points—in the street, in the halls, at the hotels, or wherever they can find an audience. They are determined to be heard, whether or not. But few of them, however, are fortunate enough to secure reporters, and, as a consequence, their words last but a moment.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Owing to this proclivity for speech-making, there is no possibility of telling when the Convention will adjourn. It is understood that the Committee on Resolutions and the Address will be ready to report to-morrow morning, which will be really the only business before the Convention. This report will elicit warm debate, and much time will be consumed in considering it. After this the fusion of the Northern and Southern elements is to take place. Then will follow the buncombe.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON.

After the adjournment of the Convention yesterday, loud calls were made for Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON, who, it was discovered, was in the hall. The blushing maiden was escorted to the platform by Senator FOWLER, whence she endeavored to escape by simply bowing her acknowledgment of the compliment. The chivalrous Southerners would not permit this, however, and the lady was forced to say a few words. Advancing to the front, she said:

> "If you please, gentlemen, I have been so taken by surprise, so utterly overwhelmed, by the loyalty, by the earnestness, by the true Southern fire of the men here assembled, and by my gratitude for your invitation to appear before you, that I can say nothing to-day. The heart-throbs which thrill my being have palsied my tongue so that it refuses its office.
>
> "If you will but permit me to seek the quiet of my home for a few hours, to-morrow, gentlemen, I will be most happy to meet you in behalf of the great unrepresented class of white women, to appeal to you for justice to that other unrepresented class, which is your loyal constituency."

Miss DICKINSON then hastened from the stage, followed by the applause of her auditors.

MEETING OF THE NORTHERN DELEGATES.

At the meeting of the Northern delegation held this morning in Chestnut-street, energetic speeches were delivered by Gen. BIRNEY, Col. HAMILTON, and others of like character to those to be heard at any of the gathering places. Judge KELLEY took occasion to make a few remarks in laudation of FRED. DOUGLASS, expressing the pleasure which it gave him to take that gentleman by the hand. He further expressed his joy in meeting with Mr. TILTON, "once the pupil of HENRY WARD BEECHER," now so far above his master. The gentleman kindly relieved the public anxiety as to what he was aiming at by announcing that he was there to carry dispatches and to provide for the comfort of loyal Southerners in the city. FRED. DOUGLASS being called for, spoke at some length, and related some interesting particulars of his early life.

Gen. WALBRIDGE, Mr. WARD, of Michigan; Gen. BUTLER, Gen. SCHENCK, of Ohio, and Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, were appointed a Committee to meet a Committee from the Southern Convention for arrangements as to future concerted action.

Gov. CURTIN came to excuse himself from further attendance at these meetings, pleading the necessities of important duties. He spoke with animation for a brief period, commending all that had been done by the delegates from the North and the South, and made his farewell.

THEODORE TILTON then took the chair before occupied by Gov. CURTIN, and a number of speeches were delivered, the most important being that of Gen. BUTLER. He devoted the greater portion of his address to the destruction, oratorically, of the States rights theory. He pronounced the people of the South to be in the position of a conquered people, subject to the disposal of their conquerors—all property forfeited, all rights forfeited. The rebels wished to come into Congress red-handed, and their sympathizers, said the General, the President and his coadjutors, wish to let them in; but Congress said they shall not come in until such guarantees shall be given as shall insure an adherence to the principles of the Constitution. Shall the Slave States come back, not with three-fifths of the negroes represented, but with five-fifths of the negro population, and they pay three-fifths of the taxes, and yet not have a vote, but be under the dominion of their late masters? If we had offered to DAVIS and his coadjutors, in 1860, to give representation for all their slaves, they would have jumped at the offer. If this is the point at issue, is there a doubt of the issue? [Cries of "No, no."] Many of us have come [illegible] to give the right hand of fellowship to the loyal men of the South. [illegible] Until [illegible] in the Government. If there are but ten loyal men in each State, to them should be given the government of that State. There are loyal men, true men at the South; men who dared to shoulder their muskets, men who are to be, if this monstrous wrong which is sought to be imposed by the disunionists of the North is successful, delivered to the exercise of their would-be murderers. I look at the heart, not the color. [Cheering, long continued.] I love a white-hearted black-faced man more than a black-hearted white-faced one. [Cheers.] What shall be done? The doctrine of negro suffrage was avowed by JOHNSON and by Gen. CUSTER. Had the negro not been armed the result would have been far different. We armed him with the musket when he was fit to use it; shall we not arm him with the ballot? There is a prejudice against the negro on the question of labor. When the labor-saving machinery was introduced into England the laboring classes rose and destroyed it because they thought it would take away the work that brought them bread. When a man comes up to a certain standard he should enjoy the privileges warranted by that standard. When emancipation had gone forth, then was the fiat gone forth to restore all the rights. The right of freedom and suffrage; the right of refusing the rights of loyal men should not be given to prisoners to the Government represented by those loyal men. The question will soon be brought before the Supreme Court. We want no impossible conditions fixed for the privilege to vote. No conditions shall be made that shall infringe the right to vote of any one who is over 21 years of age. Our opponents say that the Constitution of our fathers is good enough for us. We are advancing. Would [illegible] railroad? [illegible] we give up the telegraph—the [illegible]? We want such a law passed as JOHNSON was born under. A law that disfranchises any part of the citizens over 21 years of age makes an oligarchy of that State. Congress has a right to see that none of our American citizens are deprived of their rights by any State enactment. Has not Congress the right to fix for these late rebels the terms upon which they shall come in to enjoy the rights they have forfeited? The General alluded to the mute pleadings of the dead negro soldiers for the rights of their race. We have a country to be saved this Fall. In the States that have murdered their rights, Congress must enact that every man shall vote who can read and write. Suppose we were only looking for expediency? The State must come back. We want a loyal constituency in those States. Where will they come from? As a matter of self-protection, as a matter of economy, the negro must have a vote. The President wishes to bring back the South with increased power. The Congress wishes to bring them back as they were. We pledge that if it is in the power of Congress, that if it be in the power of the nation, the loyal black and the loyal white of the South shall have such protection as is necessary to secure them in their rights, and those rights shall be given to them, if the whole military power of the North is necessary to secure it.

Gen. BUTLER was frequently and loudly applauded. At the conclusion of his speech the meeting adjourned till this evening at 8 o'clock.

THE DIFFICULTY.

Evidences of the hitch which threatens to disturb the harmony of action and expression hitherto characteristic of the Conventions begin to show themselves. That the Northern and Southern delegates will fail to agree upon the subject of the suffrage is beyond question. Already in the Southern Convention the Border men seem ready to take a stand in opposition to unqualified suffrage. The majority of the Southern men have but one opinion on the subject. As the number of eloquent gentlemen at either Convention is not few, and the number of windy ones is very much greater still, this point of separation will doubtless lead to prolonged and fiery discussion.

TO-NIGHT

there will be an expansive ventilation of views. Three large stands have been raised in Broad-street, within seeing distance of the League House. From these, to-night, everything and everybody will be discussed, and the consciences of a great many wicked people, it is promised, will be laid bare for public scrutiny and receive their merited oratorical anathema. From the League House balcony the superior experts are to descant. The boys in blue are to attend *en masse*, with the exception of the few who are not just now in Philadelphia.

To the Associated Press.

NATIONAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA,
Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The Southern delegates met at National Hall at 10:25 A. M., Ex-Attorney-General SPEED in the chair.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain, Dr. NEWMAN, of Louisiana.

THE CONVENTION FORMALLY WELCOMED BY THE CITY AUTHORITIES.

Mr. SPEED said a communication was received yesterday from the Mayor, the reading of which had been overlooked. The Secretary would read it now.

The letter was read. It communicates to the Convention the proceedings of the City Council of Philadelphia, extending welcome to the Southern delegates, and tendering the hospitalities of the city to them.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed to tender the thanks of the Convention to the Mayor and City of Philadelphia for their cordial welcome.

Messrs. HAMMOND, of Missouri; SHERWOOD, of Texas; WIENS, of Tennessee; HILL, of Virginia, and TALBOTT, of Maryland, were appointed said Committee.

THE GERMAN UNION LEAGUE OF MARYLAND.

Mr. THOMAS, of Maryland, presented a communication from the German Radical Union League of the State of Maryland, which was read. It indorses the call for the Convention now in session, and pledges support to the Union men of the South.

DISPATCH FROM SYRACUSE.

The following was read:

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

To the Chairman of the Convention of Southern Unionists:

The New-York State Council of the Union League of America congratulate their Southern friends on the happy auspices under which they are assembled in a loyal city.

(Signed) ISAAC M. SCHERMERHORN.

Applause followed the reading of this dispatch.

RESOLUTIONS.

Col. W. S. POPE, of Missouri, offered the following resolutions, which were read and referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

Resolved, That the one and only practical issue before the people at the present time and in the coming elections is the indorsement or defeat of the policy of Congress, and especially of the Constitutional amendment proposed for the people's ratification.

Resolved, That as citizens of the United States, and of the several States, we will give every assistance in our power in aid of the adoption of the proposed amendment.

Resolved, That while we may and do deem impartial suffrage necessary to the consummation of the most perfect form of Republican Government in every State, yet we are opposed to raising any general issue on this or any other subject.

Mr. TUCKER, of Virginia, offered a series of resolutions indorsing the action of Congress on the Constitutional Amendment, as calculated to save the National Government from the control of traitors; but expressing no belief in permanent peace without universal suffrage. [Applause.] They were referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. TASSAR, of Missouri, offered a resolution, which was referred as usual, indorsing Congress, but declaring that there never will and never can be any reconstruction without political equality. [Applause.]

Mr. WATROUSE, of Virginia, offered the following, which was referred;

Whereas, We believe the safety of a Republic rests on the intelligence of its citizens; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the deliberate conviction of this Convention that free schools must perform an indispensable work in the regeneration of the South, and ought to be provided for by every State.

The following was offered on behalf of the Florida delegation, and referred:

Resolved, That the abolition of slavery was effected, not by the military power alone, but by the power of God with the instruments of treason, and made perpetual by the amendment to the Constitution. [Applause.]

Resolved, That power resides in the Constitution sufficient for the protection of every citizen; and that it is the duty of Congress by proper legislation to make that power effective, and cause the President to faithfully enforce it.

Mr. GEORGE W. SANDS, of Maryland, offered a resolution that this Convention deeply sympathize with all nationalities struggling to assert their inalienable right to self-government, and heartily indorse all legislation looking to such modification of our neutrality laws as may in future prevent their use in the interests of tyranny.

The Georgia delegation offered a resolution declaring that loyalty commends itself to the power which rightfully claims it; that a nation can never be true to itself which ignores the civil or political rights of those who stood by the Government in the hour of peril.

The Tennessee delegation presented a resolution favoring the action of Congress.

Col. C. E. MOSS, of Missouri, offered a resolution that in the opinion of this Convention the plan of reconstruction as proposed by Congress is defective in not providing for the enfranchisement of all loyal citizens without regard to color; earnestly requesting Congress at its next session to remove that defect by suitable measures of legislation.

A number of delegates offered resolutions in favor of universal suffrage, which were applauded.

Mr. TROPE, of Virginia, offered the following, which was referred:

Resolved, That the elective franchise is a national right, and ought to be guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States to all its citizens.

Mr. Botts, of West Virginia, was called to the Chair.

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO FOLLOW THE PRESIDENT TO ST. LOUIS.

Mr. Branscomb, of Missouri, offered a resolution for a committee of five to be appointed to proceed to St. Louis, Mo., by the same route adopted in the President's electioneering tour, except Albany, N. Y.

Great applause.

Mr. Strong, of Missouri, moved to strike out the words "except Albany," on the ground that they needed light there more than anywhere else.

The amendment was adopted, and the resolution, as amended, was adopted, with great applause.

The following gentlemen were appointed said Committee: Messrs. Branscomb, of Missouri; Griffin, of Alabama; Stockbridge, of Maryland; Boreman, of West Virginia, and Campbell, of West Virginia.

Mr. Boreman asked to be excused, and Judge Bell, of Texas, was appointed in his stead.

MORE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Newness, of Kentucky, offered a resolution indorsing the Monroe doctrine, which was loudly applauded and referred.

Mr. Clements, of Virginia, offered the following, which was referred:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the action of the present Congress in the measures looking to the reconstruction of the rebellious States, and we earnestly recommend such further legislation for our relief as the wisdom of that body may see fit to devise.

Mr. Sidney, of Mississippi, offered the following:

Resolved, That we recognize in the Congress of the United States the power to declare war, levy armies and conclude peace, and that all other departments of the Government are subject to its control, under the Constitution, and that in the course pursued by Congress in the reconstruction of the States in rebellion we recognize the action of patriotic statesmen, and we cordially indorse its policy, and bid it God speed.

Mr. Sidney asked immediate consideration of the above, but Mr. Botts, in the chair, decided that it must go to the Committee.

Mr. Megley, of Maryland, offered the following, which created great laughter:

Whereas, All proper instrumentalities for the complete success of the principles of the Republican Party ought to be employed, and made use of; therefore be it

Resolved, That one of the most potent influences to secure this end will be to induce President Johnson to travel all over the loyal States and make political speeches such as he has lately made at Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Pinkerton, of Kentucky, offered the following, which was referred:

Whereas, The first business of the nation is to smash the coalition lately effected between Southern rebels and their Northern accomplices—a coalition headed by Andrew Johnson, by a great calamity President of the United States; and

Whereas, Clear and well-defined issues are already before the people in the pending elections; therefore,

Resolved, That it would be eminently injudicious now to urge the question of universal suffrage on the attention of the nation.

Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, offered the following:

Resolved, That if Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut have indeed abandoned the President in his electioneering tour, that they be requested to join this Convention in its loyal journey through the land.

This was received with laughter and applause, and referred.

Mr. Kelsey, of Washington, D. C., offered the following, which was referred:

Resolved, That this is the hour for the declaration and maintenance of principle *versus* policy, and that impartial suffrage is the sign in which we must conquer. [Applause.]

On motion, the following gentlemen were added to the Committee to visit St. Louis by the same route adopted by the President: Messrs. Botts of Virginia, Durant of Louisiana, Stokes of Tennessee, Hamilton of Texas, and Francis Thomas of Maryland.

Mr. Robinson, of Florida, offered a resolution, which was referred, declaring impartial suffrage the only security for Union men in Florida.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO VISIT ST. LOUIS.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee appointed to visit St. Louis to terminate their tour by a visit to the tomb of the late President Lincoln, to pay to that illustrious martyr the debt of gratitude due him from the Union men of the South. [Great applause.]

THE PHILADELPHIA MAYOR.

A resolution was presented by Mr. Torbert, of Maryland, and referred, as follows:

Whereas, An "accidental" inquiry has been publicly made in the City of Philadelphia whether there be a Mayor of that city or not, therefore be it

Resolved, As the sense of this Convention, that no city of our Union is more ably presided over, by a gentleman of more enlarged and unselfish patriotism, than its present honored Mayor, Hon. Morton McMichael; and that the coming election in the loyal State of Pennsylvania, which will undoubtedly result in the election of that tried and honored soldier, John W. Geary, will be the best answer to the aforesaid inquiry.

THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU.

Mr. Conway, of Kansas, offered a resolution declaring that the President of the United States deserves the condemnation of the loyal men of the South in sending out his late Commissioners, Steedman and Fullerton, for the purpose of destroying the confidence of the country in the Freedman's Bureau by means of false reports, so tempered as to sustain his own policy; and that this Convention do most cordially indorse the action of the Freedman's Bureau, believing that the said Bureau is necessary to the welfare of all classes in the South till it can be dispensed with by the ballot in the hands of all loyal men, regardless of color.

THE LATE HON. HENRY WINTER DAVIS.

Gov. Brownlow offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the lamented death of that great leader of emancipation and champion of human freedom, Henry Winter Davis, filled the hearts of all Southern loyalists with the profoundest sorrow, and that, led by his brilliant example, we will press right onward till loyalty and not treason shall be made respectable all over the Republic. [Applause.]

REMARKS OF MR. MOSS, OF MISSOURI, ON SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Moss, of Missouri, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Resolutions to report a resolution favorable to universal suffrage.

Several delegates rose to a point of order, that the resolution must be referred without debate.

The Chair, Mr. Botts, overruled the point.

Mr. Moss addressed the Convention in favor of universal suffrage, as the only safe basis of reconstruction. It had been said that this policy would hurt the Northern elections. He did not think so. It would, at any rate, reconstruct the Southern States so as to give the political power to loyal men, and send twenty Senators to Congress like Mr. Durant, of Louisiana. [Applause.] It was surely not the intention of this Convention to indorse the Provisional Government of Andrew Johnson. If not, he did not see why his resolution should be opposed. It was well known that white refugees from the South were unanimously in favor of equal suffrage. Mr. Moss next referred to the patriotism and fidelity of the colored race during the late war, and said that if the Government turned them over to their late masters, it would be guilty of ingratitude and treachery. [Applause.]

The negro would always be true to the Union. [Applause]. He would be true to the party that was true to him. [Applause]. During the past four years the negroes' instinct was often better than the white man's wisdom. A negro convention would never have nominated Andrew Johnson, for the negroes never trusted him; they always doubted his sincerity and his integrity. They never had any confidence in him who now, not by the grace of God, but by the grace of assassination, is President. If the negroes' instinct had been consulted, no such man would have been elected. He [Moss] believed it was of greater importance that truth and justice should prevail than that a few constables in the North should be elected.

[At this point B. F. Butler was observed to enter the hall, and the audience rose and applauded him.]

Mr. Moss resumed. He believed that if the committee appointed to follow up the President would preach the doctrine of equal rights, they would meet such an ovation as had never been extended to men before. If it was the intention of this Convention to indorse Andrew Johnson's provisional government, its members would soon wish, as Andrew Johnson himself would wish before long, that they had never been born. The people of the North did not ask Congress to accept half a loaf, and they were fools if they took it. If white men did not help the negroes in the South, the time would come when the negroes would take the matter into their own hands, and when they did, God help the rebels. [Applause.] How many more New-Orleans riots would it take to set the whole South in a flame? Not many, he thought. He believed there were five or six hundred thousand men in this country who were not going to trifle much longer in this question. They were led by such men as Phillips. Equality to all men was promised in the call for this Convention, and it would be hypocrisy to go home without declaring in favor of it. In conclusion, Mr. Moss said he did not believe the Union Party would lose anything by declaring for universal suffrage; but it would lose much by declining to do so.

At the conclusion of Mr. Moss' remarks, a delegate from Arkansas offered a resolution that all resolutions relating to the platform of the Convention be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, without debate.

A motion to lay the above on the table was made and lost.

A Delegate—I hope in God we won't do as the Convention of the 14th of August did by adopting such a resolution.

A delegate from Florida asked if ample time would be afforded to debate the report of the Committee on Resolutions, if it took a month.

Mr. Botts, in the chair, said there would be no muzzling in the Convention.

A delegate rose to inquire if a motion was in order.

Another Delegate—In order to continue the debate I ask that Gen. Butler be invited to address the Convention.

Cries of "No!"

A division was called for, and the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Boreman, of West Virginia, said that as the subject referred to in Mr. Moss' resolution could be discussed in the report of the Committee on Resolutions he would move that Mr. Moss' resolution be tabled.

The motion was put and decided in the affirmative.

A division was called for.

Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, said he would like to know who were voting on this question, and called for the yeas and nays.

A delegate rose to inquire whether the State of Arkansas was to be voted out of existence by the State of Maryland. Maryland had several votes here and Arkansas only one.

Mr. Sheik, of Maryland, moved to refer the resolution of Mr. Moss to the Committee on Resolutions.

Several delegates moved to adjourn.

A point of order was raised that the motion to adjourn could not be entertained while the vote on Mr. Moss' resolution was pending.

A great deal of confusion ensued, during which several motions were made, among them one to adjourn till 10 o'clock to-morrow, which was negatived by a large majority.

The Chair said the pending motion was to lay Mr. Moss' resolution in favor of universal suffrage upon the table.

Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Boreman withdrew his motion to lay Mr. Moss' resolution on the table, and moved that it be referred.

Mr. Botts (in the chair) said he would take the responsibility of suspending the proceedings of this Convention unless they were conducted in order. [Applause.]

The previous question was demanded and sustained on Mr. Boreman's motion.

Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, said that if he voted for the reference of that resolution he would vote to enfranchise every rebel in the State of Maryland.

This remark was evidently misunderstood by the Convention, and thought to be that he (Thomas) would rather vote to enfranchise rebels than negroes.

Mr. Thomas was loudly hissed and hooted until he made an explanation that he would, by enfranchising the negroes of Maryland, enfranchise all the rebels of that State.

The motion of Mr. Boreman to refer Mr. Moss' resolution was carried, and the resolution was referred.

THE VERMONT ELECTION.

Mr. McKillup, of Maryland, offered a resolution, which was referred, thanking the loyal men of Vermont for the overwhelming victory achieved by them in the late election.

MR. THOMAS EXPLAINS.

Mr. Thomas rose to a second explanation. He was misunderstood in his remarks recently. He never intended to say he was in favor of letting rebels vote. He might not be up with some of his Southern brethren in favor of negro suffrage, but he had voted in Congress and elsewhere against rebel suffrage.

Mr. Boreman moved that the Convention adjourn till 10 o'clock to-morrow. Negatived.

A MEETING WITH THE NORTHERN DELEGATIONS.

The Committee appointed yesterday to confer with the Northern delegations reported that the Conference had agreed that the Southern delegation would meet at National Hall this evening, and march thence to the Loyal League Rooms, where both Conventions would fuse in one grand mass meeting under the Presidency of a gentleman to be selected by the Union League.

A delegate moved that Gen. Butler be invited to address the Convention, but the motion was not put, and the Convention, at 1 o'clock, adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Northern Delegates.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1866.

At the first meeting yesterday no business was done beyond the delivery of a few speeches, it being voted to adjourn and await the movements of the Southern delegates. Among the speakers were Judge Kelly, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Hoxie, of New-Jersey; Mr. Scovel, of New-Jersey; Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut; Gov. Morton, of Indiana, and others.

After adjournment there was an informal meeting, which was addressed by Senator Wilson, Senator Lane, Gen. Chamberlain, James M. Scovel and Gen. Garfield.

At the same time the New-York delegation held a private meeting, Gen. Hiram Walbridge presiding, with about forty Vice-Presidents and several Secretaries. Many prominent gentlemen from other States attended this meeting. Senator Chandler, of Michigan, made a speech full of fire and hard words, which was heartily applauded.

An enthusiastic delegate offered a resolution hinting at the impeachment of President Johnson, but it was laid on the table.

Gov. Yates next spoke in bitter condemnation of the President, and all his most telling points were applauded to the echo.

As Gov. Yates retired there were loud cries for Fred. Douglass. Gen. Walbridge, however, thought the floor was due in courtesy to Senator Harris, of New-York, and called upon that gentleman to come forward and express his views, but Senator Harris was not in the room, and the calls for Douglass being renewed, Gen. Walbridge presented him to the meeting as a man whose single exertion had achieved greater results for his race than the exertions of any other man who ever lived. The audience rose as one man, and greeted Mr. Douglass with enthusiastic manifestations.

Mr. Douglass spoke at great length in advocacy of the complete and unconditional recognition of the rights of colored men. He had read the address recently adopted at the Convention in this city, and found many things in it to which he could partially assent, and to nothing in that address could he assent more heartily than to the powerful argument there made against taxation without representation. [Laughter.] If that address had emanated from a Colored Convention he thought he should have gone for every word of it. It was only a knowledge of the motives that inspired it and of the limited construction that was to be given to it, that led him at all to reject it or regard it as an unfortunate State paper.

At the close of his speech the delegates gathered around Mr. Douglass, and shook hands with him in the most cordial and admiring manner.

Theodore Tilton next spoke, and said he had more respect for a forty-pound bass than he had for the President.

Jackson Schultz, President of the New-York Board of Health, said he intended to disinfect the City after President Johnson had left it. Mr. Schultz also indulged in a highly original joke, viz.: A gentleman asked him why President Johnson was like a harp struck by lightning? Of course, Mr. Schultz gave it up, and the gentleman replied, "Because he is a blasted lyre."

Mr. Walbridge offered resolutions, which were passed, that no one should be removed from public office upon partisan considerations, and that the President is censurable for such acts. Also, that the President has betrayed his party, his official trust, &c.

After some other unimportant resolves, the meeting adjourned.

Meeting of the New-York Delegation.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The New-York Delegation met this morning in open session, in one of the large rooms of the Union League House, Gen. Walbridge presiding. A dispatch was prepared and sent to the New-York State Convention, at Syracuse, in the following terms:

DISPATCH TO THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION.

The New-York State Delegation at Philadelphia to the New-York State Convention at Syracuse:

Greeting—We have met our brethren from the South, and grasped them with the hand of fellowship. They are loyal to the Union—they seek a readmission of the Southern States—to representation on the simplest conditions compatible with safety to the lives, property and political rights of the loyal people of those States; they declare that the policy of the President has been proved in their own persons to be unjust, cruel and intolerable. They look to a loyal Congress for that protection which a recreant President, once a Southern loyalist, has denied to Southern loyalists. Their hearts beat with a noble sympathy for universal liberty and the equal political rights of all American citizens.

(Signed,) HIRAM WALBRIDGE, Chairman.
G. W. Benson and L. P. Noble, Secretaries.
Theodore Tilton, Committee on Resolutions.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S PORTRAIT.

Gen. Walbridge directed attention to the fact that while paintings of President Lincoln and Gen. Scott hung on opposite walls, there were between them two wires, on which had been suspended the portrait of one who had been supposed loyal and true, but who had proved recreant. When that recreant Secretary of State turned his back on his friends, they ejected him from this hall. [Cheers and a voice—"Sic Semper Tyrannis!"]

SPEECHES.

Speeches were made by W. H. Burleigh, of New-York; Col. Hamilton, of New-York; Theodore Tilton, of New-York; Mr. Kelly, of Philadelphia; Fred. Douglas, of New-York, and others.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S POLICY.

Col. Hamilton detailed some interviews he had with President Lincoln in 1861, in which he urged the removal from the Cabinet of Secretary Seward, basing his argument as to Mr. Seward's unfitness on his diplomatic dispatches to Mr. Adams. He knew that Gen. Scott's programme for the prosecution of the war was overruled by Seward and McClellan, and he believed that McClellan had acted under the inspiration of Seward in carrying on the campaign. He believed that the whole game was a political and party game in reference to the Presidency. He believed that either Mr. Johnson or Mr. Seward was to be the candidate of what was called "My Policy" or the Conservative Party. Their hope was that the votes of the North would be divided, and that if they could bring in the Southern States, the Southern vote would be cast in a sold block, and the Government thrown into the hands of rebels. That was the game which Johnson and Seward were now playing.

FRED. DOUGLAS.

Mr. Tilton humorously called attention to a larceny committed by one of the New-York Delegation many years ago, and stated that the property had been recognized to-day by the owner. He alluded to the theft of himself by Frederick Douglas, who had to-day met in the street his old mistress. He moved that Fred. Douglas be put on trial for the theft.

Mr. Douglas, being called for his defence, delivered a feeling and eloquent address.

The meeting then took a brief recess, in order that Gov. Curtin might take the chair and call together the Convention informally.

TEMPORARY SESSION OF THE NORTHERN CONVENTION.

Gov. Curtin, on taking the chair, said that the Convention had adjourned yesterday to meet at the call of its President—that he had not deemed it necessary to make a formal call for its reassembling, but that he desired an informal meeting, to answer a Committee appointed by the Southern Convention which had waited upon him this morning to invite the Convention to attend its sittings.

On motion of Gen. Walbridge, a Committee of five was appointed to meet the Committee appointed by the Southern Convention.

The Committee was composed of Gen. Walbridge, of New-York; Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts; Gen. Schenck, of Ohio; Mr. Ward, of Michigan, and Mr. McPherson, of Pennsylvania.

Gov. Curtin, in a few eloquent remarks, took his leave of the Convention, saying he had an appointment to speak to-morrow evening in the interior of the State. He deputed Gov. Yates, of Illinois, to call together the Convention, if that should be deemed necessary.

MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK DELEGATION CONTINUED.

The New-York Delegation again resumed its session, when a resolution of thanks was passed to Gen. Walbridge, the Secretaries and Marshals, and speeches were made by Maj. Haggerty, of New-York; R. W. Hinton, of Kansas; Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts; Gen. Schenck, of Ohio, and Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts.

SENATOR WILSON'S REMARKS.

Senator Wilson said he had been reading with profound mortification and shame the speech made by the President at Cleveland. He knew the nation would read it with shame and mortification, and he could but think that it would be received with regret by the Christian and civilized world. Could George Washington ever say, as Andrew Johnson said, that "he did not care about dignity?" Such language was an insult—a burning insult to every American—for it presumed that the people were degraded and mean, and low enough to applaud it. The conduct of the President of the United States for the last sixty days was enough to fire the heart and nerve the resolution of every decent and respectable man in the country. The very prostitution of official patronage should impel the people to see that they have an Administration which will not use the patronage of the Government for corrupting the heart and the conscience of men. The corruptions of past Administrations had dwarfed into insignificance in the face of what they had witnessed in this country for the past ninety days. There was nothing like it in American history, and he trusted in God the country would never again witness such a spectacle. Andrew Johnson had done more to mortify the honest pride of the American people than any other man who ever lived. [Voices—"That's so."] He had done more to make the hearts of honest, conscientious, man-loving and God-fearing men in this country sorrowful, than any other man who ever trod the continent. He remembered how, on the 4th of March, 1865, he had hung his head in abasement before the manifestation which took place in the Senate. The people would tolerate this man to the end of his term, but the cause of the people and of the country would triumph as sure as there was a God in Heaven. [Cheers.] The fruits of the President's policy were before the country. The scenes of Memphis, New-Orleans and Baltimore were blossoms of that policy. It was for the people to put an end to it. He believed that the Republican Party would carry the country by an overwhelming popular demonstration, and an end would be thus put to a policy which bore such fruits, and that equal, just and impartial liberty would be extended to all classes of men. [Cheers.]

THE PHILADELPHIA UNION LEAGUE.

On motion of Wm. H. Burleigh, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the delegations from the Northern States here assembled most gratefully return thanks to the officers and members of the Philadelphia Union League for their hearty and generous hospitality, extended to us during our delightful sojourn in the most loyal city of the United States.

GEN. SCHENCK'S REMARKS.

Gen. Schenck, of Ohio, was the next speaker. He promised that on the 9th of October Ohio would set an example which he expected New-York would profit by in the November election. It the Republican Party succeeded in the approaching struggle, Andrew Johnson would be, in his own classical language, "a dead duck in the pit," or "a dead dog in the pit." [Laughter.] If it failed, Heaven only knew what schemes of wicked device and damnable purpose might not be sought to be carried out by that bold, bad man, who made himself their enemy and the enemy of the country. Here was this man—Andrew Johnson—the betrayer of every trust, passing throughout the country, insulting its people by supposing them to be irrational brutes, themselves so low as to be amused and entertained by the sort of feast which he spread for them. Every speech which that man made was an insult to the intelligence, moral character, and sense of right and of duty of the American people. Could they conceive the possibility, by any exercise of their imaginative faculties, of George Washington acting as Andrew Johnson acted at Cleveland, and having addressed to him the remark: "Don't get mad, George—Keep your temper, George—Bully for you, George—Mind your dignity, George!" And George replying: "I don't care for dignity." And yet that was the position to which the country was brought by countenance given to such creatures as those who were attempting now to mislead the people. It was said that the President was surrounded by men of influence and capital. Who were they? Such men as Montgomery Blair? [A Voice—"A man who had been a prostitute to all parties- but, thank God, was pregnant by none."] [Cheers and loud laughter.] The men of capital were really men whose speculative engagements brought them into direct relations with the Executive. He knew that Andrew Johnson was followed by the Vanderbilts, the Stewarts, the Marshal O. Robertses, the Charles Knapps. But why? Because those men had their shoddy, their sugar, their ships or their big guns to sell, and the Executive, not Congress, had all the contracting to do. These men had supported Lincoln, now support Johnson, and would support Jeff. Davis if he was in power. They attached themselves to those who could give sops. That was their only reason for giving an appearance of respectability to the President's party. As a general fact Andrew Johnson had put himself at the head of Copperheads and rebels—men who either fought against the country in the field or by treachery at home.

A MASS MEETING OF THE CONVENTIONS.

The Committee appointed to consult with the Committee of the Southern Convention, reported through Gen. Walbridge that the Committees had met, and had agreed on having a grand mass meeting this evening in Broad-street, the President of it to be selected from the members of the Loyal League, in compliment to that body.

It was then, on motion of Theodore Tilton,

Resolved, That in accordance with the report of the Committee appointed to confer with the Southern Convention, and in accordance with an invitation by the Loyal League of Philadelphia, the Northern delegates will delight to meet their Southern compatriots in a grand mass meeting Convention this evening, in the open air in front of the League House, in vindication of the great principles of loyalty and patriotism by which the Union Party North and South is determined to reconstruct the Union of these United States on the bases of impartial justice and universal liberty.

GEN. BUTLER'S REMARKS.

Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts, having entered as one of the Committee, and having been most enthusiastically greeted, was called on for a speech, and took the stand. He said that the issue between the President and Congress was this: The President wanted to bring in red-handed rebels as members of the House from Andersonville; of the Senate from Belle Isle, and of the Cabinet from Raleigh, [cheers and laughter,] while Congress wanted to exclude them until they had given guarantees for future good conduct. They did not hate the South, but they hated the bad men of the South, and said they should not come to rule over them. These rebels were unconvicted felons, awaiting trial, and until some act of amnesty were passed, they could have no part in the Government. It was claimed that this should be a white man's Government. He accepted that; but he was particular where he looked for the color, and he looked to the heart. [Cheers.] He preferred a white-hearted black-faced man to a black-hearted white-faced man. [Cheers and laughter.] The question of giving the suffrage to negroes was like the old question of arming the negroes. If the rebels had done it, the result would have been different—not much, perhaps, in fact, but a great deal in theory. [Laughter.] He, therefore, dreaded delay. It was said the right of fixing the qualifications of voters belonged to the States. He did not care to argue that question, but would only say that the right of fixing the elective franchise of loyal men in a conquered province was not to be exercised by paroled prisoners of war. [Laughter.] If Rhode Island should undertake to restrict the elective franchise to persons possessed of two hundred acres of land, that would be establishing an aristocracy, and Congress could interfere and secure to the disfranchised people of that State a Republican Government, [Cheers.] He certainly had no doubt that in those pieces of subjugated territory where they had encamped their paroled prisoners [laughter] Congress could fix the laws by which that camp should be governed. What right, he asked, had the President to say that that rebel territory should become States? Who gave Andrew Johnson the virility to beget States. Where had he got the power, and particularly out of such materials and of such a matter as treason and wrong, and perfidy and cruelty? [Laughter and applause.] He would let every Southern State fix its own standard for the exercise of the elective franchise, whether property or education, provided the standard applied to all alike, and that the negro was to be free to acquire property and education. All he wanted was justice and impartiality to all. He would say to the Southern Convention, set forth your "address of grievances;" call for such action as you think will protect you, and we pledge you that if it is within the constitutional power of Congress, or within the power of the army, you shall have such legislation and such protection as shall make you once more free men. That seemed to be their business here, not to make party creeds, but to pledge support to the loyal men of the South—to say to them that the great heart of the North was with them, and that care would be taken that the Executive would no longer interfere with the true definition of American liberty. [Applause.]

On motion of Mr. Hamilton the delegation from New-York, or the Northern Convention, for the body acted in each capacity by turns, adjourned to meet in grand mass convention in front of the Union League House this evening.

THE COMMITTEE ON ADDRESS.

The Committee on Address have agreed upon a report. It is understood to be in favor of the policy of Congress, the same as telegraphed last night.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions are in session to-night. They have not yet agreed, and it is supposed at this hour that two reports will be presented—the minority in favor of recommending negro suffrage.

The Evening Mass Meeting.

The grand fusion mass meeting this evening in front of the Union League House was one of the grandest popular demonstrations that ever took place in this city. The entire space between Chestnut and Walnut streets was packed as closely as possible. The Union League House was brilliantly illuminated and festooned, and from the opposite side of the street a battery of fire-works was kept busy in discharging fire-rockets, Roman candles, and other varieties of pyrotechnic art. The effect on the neighboring buildings, the trees and on the many thousands of people congregated in the street was highly picturesque. Bands of music playing patriotic airs heightened the interest of the scene. At 8 o'clock there were probably some twenty thousand persons assembled, and yet the processions which were to parade the principal streets had not arrived. The crowd beginning to call for various speakers, the Chairman informed the audience that he had to remind them that the Mayor had got back [laughter] and he would introduce the speakers; the first he would introduce would be Senator Harlan, of Iowa.

SENATOR HARLAN'S REMARKS.

Senator Harlan was greeted with cheers, but was for some time unable to proceed on account of the flight of sky-rockets, discharge of fireworks and the approach of the Chester Club with music, banners, torchlights and transparencies. The club was loudly cheered as it marched past.

Senator Harlan, on getting an opportunity to speak, remarked that as criminals often sought to escape the penalty of their crimes by a change of name, he was not surprised that what was now called the Johnson Union Party had abandoned its old names. [Laughter.]

Here another interruption took place in the marching past of the German Club, and the Chairman called for three cheers for our German allies.

Senator Harlan resuming, said that unfaithfulness to party or principle was not new, for Judas had carried the bag and distributed patronage, [Laughter] and Peter had boasted that he took his stand on the side of his Master, and that nothing could shake him.

Here another interruption took place by the passage of another Club with music and torch-lights, followed by the Republican Invincibles, with the like accompaniments. The procession was cheered enthusiastically.

During Mr. Harlan's speech there came, countermarching in magnificent style, with long ranks of torchlights, parti-colored lamps and transparencies, and the "Boys in Blue." The effect of the whole scene was superb, and it was remarked that its like had never before been witnessed in Philadelphia. And still came on other clubs, each in its turn being welcomed with great demonstrations. One of the transparencies showed the motto put in the mouth of the President: "My race is almost run." Another box had for its motto: "The Union forever. Our brave tars and gallant soldiers have won a nation's gratitude."

With such a demonstration oratory fell below par, and it appeared as if music was accompanying the chorus of thousands singing "The Battle Cry of Freedom." Discharges of cannon and the flight of fireworks were the only fitting expressions of public sentiment.

Mr. Harlan was voiceless, and could only look on with the rest in admiration, unless when he joined in the cheers of the multitude, which was estimated by enthusiastic individuals on the stand at various figures, between fifty and one hundred thousand. It certainly did not fall much if any below the smaller figure. How is "My Policy" was triumphantly asked and answered with bantering echoes. Another band passes playing "Rally Round the Flag," and again the song is struck up and the chorus shouted from thousands of throats. Cheers are given for Gen. Geary and Gov. Curtin and John Minor Botts, who stands conspicuously on a chair on the portico, and who laughingly expresses doubt whether the procession has not been marching in a circle all the time. He said he had seen a great deal in his life, but had never seen the like of this. A party at the foot of the portico struck up some verses of "We'll Hang Jef. Davis on a Sour Apple Tree," and the chorus was joined by thousands.

The assemblage seemed to be particularly anxious to have a speech from Gen. Butler, and at short intervals would call loudly for that gentleman. He was not, however, responsible for these calls. Occasionally cheers would go up for the Tennessee delegation, and then rockets would hiss upward, and then one of the bands would strike up "Rally Round the Flag, Boys," and then the crowd would amuse itself again by calling for Butler, and thus time passed until the regular opening of proceedings.

There were four stands erected in Broad-street. The stand in front of the League House, which was the portico of the building, was presided over by Mayor McMichael; the one at the corner of Walnut and Broad streets by Horace Binney, Jr.; the one on Pennsylvania-square by N. B. Brown, and the fourth was presided over and surrounded by Germans, the speeches being in that language. The meeting in front of the League House was called to order by Mr. Charles Gibbons, Chairman of the Committee of Reception, who presented Mayor McMichael as Chairman.

Mayor McMichael's first sentence, "I am here," was received as a good joke in view of his absence at the time of the President's visit, and was greeted with loud laughter and applause. He pledged the people of Philadelphia to carrying out of liberal principles to their fullest extent. He concluded by introducing Major-Gen. Butler as a man whom they all delighted to honor just in proportion as Southern rebels hated and despised him.

The cheers which greeted Gen. Butler did not subside for some minutes.

He accepted the honor, not himself, but for the brave men who stood by him in arms, and who now stood by him in political principles. He discussed the policy of Congress in contrast with that of the President. He claimed that there was more personal political and religious liberty in New-Orleans under the military rule than since the State has been given up to rebel authorities. Under the policy of the President no Union men were safe in that city now if he was known to be active in political life. He reviewed incidents preceding and connected with the recent riots in New-Orleans. The condition of the city under his rule was the result of the Congressional policy. Its condition under Mayor Monroe's rule, was the result of the President's policy, which policy did they prefer. [Shouts of "Congress! Congress!"] If it was for this policy the soldiers of the Union fought, then their blood has been spilled in vain. But if the people stood true to themselves they would reverse the President's policy, and have peace and liberty throughout the land." [Cheers.]

It was 9:30 before it was possible for Senator Harlan to continue his speech. He said it was not necessary for him to say why the speaking had been suspended. It was in order to admit a few more members of their church. [Laughter.] He did not know that they should have to justify themselves for having placed Andrew Johnson in the Presidency. [Groans and hisses for the President.]

Here the speaker had again to succumb to the noisier tones of a band of music, by which another ward procession was accompanied, and so it was, all through.

The preceding sketch is characteristic of the whole demonstration.

It was 10:30 o'clock before Senator Harlan concluded his speech. He was followed by John Minor Botts, of Virginia, who was loudly cheered. The nation, he said, wanted peace, but a real, abiding peace, under which any citizen might travel throughout the country everywhere, and express his sentiments freely and undisturbed. He had refrained from saying anything disrespectful to the President of the United States, but was compelled to say now that Mr. Johnson was dishonoring the country and disgracing himself. No decent man could read Mr. Johnson's speech at Cleveland without feeling the blush of shame mantling his cheeks that a President of the United States could so disgrace himself. Mr. Johnson had said he did not care for dignity. In that he told the truth. He said also he did not carry the President with him. In that, too, he came near the truth, for he carried with him more of the tailor than the President. [Laughter.] He had ten thousand times rather have the State of Virginia in its present condition than have it represented in Congress by Secessionists and traitors. [Applause.] He endorsed all that Congress had done, but his complaint was that Congress had not done enough and was far behind public sentiment. [Cheers.] Every man who had voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government had denationalized himself and forfeited all rights with the Government. They were therefore aliens, and could only be restored to the right of citizenship by the law-making power. One condition should be that no man who had ever held office under the Confederate Government should hold a Federal or State office. [One in the crowd asked: "Suppose the President pardon him."] Mr. Botts—The President's pardon cannot make a citizen of an alien. [Laughter and applause.] That was his remedy. Referring to the New-Orleans massacre, he said that if Congress did not closely investigate that transaction, and if found to be as represented by Gen. Sheridan, did not prefer articles of impeachment against the President, Congress would fail signally in the performance of its duties. [Applause.] Referring to the late Wigwam Convention, he spoke of its members as having been muzzled, at which a voice in the crowd called out that it was the law in Philadelphia to have all dogs muzzled. The remark provokes considerable merriment. Referring to the revolutionary movements in Tennessee, he said that if the North had again occasion to unsheath the sword, it would be attended with the absolute extermination of the people of the South, and they would deserve it. [Applause and cries of "We'll exterminate them."] He did not believe, however, they would attempt anything of that kind while George H. Thomas was in Tennessee and Ulysses S. Grant at the head of the army. [Three cheers for Gen. Grant and three groans for the President.] He did not think Mr. Johnson the wisest man in the country, but he did not think him fool enough to attempt such a thing.

It was 11:30 o'clock when Mr. Botts concluded.

Gov. Yates, of Illinois, next addressed the meeting. At that hour there was a grand torchlight display on Chestnut-street.

The demonstrations of the evening were of a most remardable character, and will be long remembered.

The Resolutions of the Philadelphia Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The Committee on Resolutions are still in session at a late hour to-night, and are said to have nearly completed their labors. Their resolutions will conform with the address, and neither will allude in any manner to the subject of negro suffrage, but fully indorse the Congressional Amendment, which leaves the whole subject of suffrage to the respective States.

A member of this Committee on Resolutions from Alabama, Albert Griffin, quit the committee in disgust, when it almost unanimously rejected the assertion that universal suffrage was the only remedy for the woes of the Southern loyalists. The address is able and patriotic, and is an eloquent appeal to Congress for protection, and details the terrible evils that have befallen the loyal men of the South since the full development of the policy of president Johnson.

WISCONSIN.

Congressional Nominations.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The Republicans of the First District have renominated Gen. H. E. Paine for Congress. Resolutions were passed approving his course in Congress, expressing sympathy with the loyal Southerners now in Convention at Philadelphia, and also with Ireland and all nations struggling for freedom.

LA CROSSE, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The Republicans of the Third District nominated Gen. C. C. Washburn for Congress to-day.

DELAWARE.

The Wilmington Municipal Election.

WILMINGTON, Del., Tuesday, Sept. 4.

At the city election to-day, Valentine, the Union candidate for Mayor, and the whole Union ticket were elected by increased majorities.

Public Meeting.—A meeting of the National Union Association of the Ninth Congressional District will be held at Landman's, corner of Sixty-ninth-street and Third-avenue, this evening. The notice will be found in another column.

Next to an Impossibility.

The Editor of The Economist, writing from experience, says: "It *is next to an impossibility for this machine to get out of order.* This is no small merit; for a machine that *ever* gets out of order, is always sure to be so—just at the time when we can ill afford to be without its assistance. The Willcox & Gibbs will *turn only one way;* and a beginner is, therefore, relieved from the annoyance of *breaking needles and tangling thread*—incident to all other machines."—*Advertisement.*

Atlantic and Great Western Railway, in connection with the Erie Railway, are running their new sixteen-wheel sleeping coaches between New-York, Cincinnati and Cleveland, connecting for all points West. The traveling community that have not patronized this favorite route are not aware of the great comforts of railroad travel. We can safely say that this line has no equal for elegance, convenience and comfort for the traveler.—*Advertisement.*

Dalley's Galvanic Horse Salve is Pronounced by all who have used it the very best Horse Ointment in use. It is constantly curing cases of long standing which have been given up as incurable. Scratches, galls, sitfast sores, swellings, stiff joints, bruises, are rapidly and certainly cured by this Salve. The very best Hoof Ointment in use; 50c. a box. Sold by all druggists and at depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

Dr. Amos Johnson's Delicious Tooth Powder cleanses the mouth, arrests the decay of teeth, and perfumes the breath. It has been used by our best citizens twenty-five years. Manufactured at No. 73 East 12th-st., where testimonials from eminent chemists and others can be seen. Druggists and trade supplied.

For Window Shades
AND CURTAINS,
Apply to G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Soldier who had Lost the Use of his limbs from rheumatism has been completely cured and enabled to abandon his crutches by one bottle of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. It is truly the wonder of the age.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

There is no Woman who is not Conscious of the power she has in the possession of a beautiful form. Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator. Depot No. 363 Canal-st.

Trusses, Supporters, Monthly and Suspensary Bandages. The best and cheapest in the world, wholesale or retail, at Dr. SHERWOOD'S, 545 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye.—It has no rival. Sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss cures ruptures without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicited. Call and see. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report,*" *at the* "*Grand Trial.*"] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Howe Sewing Machines, Lock Stitch.—For Families and Manufacturers. They are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

The Singer Sewing-machine, with improvements and attachments for every specialty, including BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines —Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

"Words that Breathe."
Scent your billets with PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, fair ladies, and your written words will breathe even a rarer fragrance than if they had been uttered by your own rosy lips.

Dr. Lane, No. 678 Broadway, Room No. 1, second floor—Consumption treated and cured by inhalation and mechanical appliances. Nervous affections and general debility treated with success.

At Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding Cards; new and elegant styles, handsomest in the City.

MARRIED.

Bulkley—Brainerd.—On Tuesday, Sept. 4, at Portland, Conn., by Rev. Dr. Samuel Emery, assisted by Rev. Rufus Emery, Charles H. Bulkley, of Southport, Conn., to Emily C., daughter of Erastus Brainerd, Esq.

Denny—Milne.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Gallagher, Pastor of the St. Ann's Episcopal Church, Mr. John W. Denny, of Charleston, S. C., to Miss Mary B., daughter of George P. Milne, Esq., of that City. No cards.

McConnin—Watkeys.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 5, at the South Presbyterian Church, by Rev. S. T. Spear, M. McConnin to Celia, youngest daughter of Edward Watkeys, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

Anderson.—At Hudson City, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 4, Jane Anderson, relict of John Anderson, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Sept. 7, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, from her late residence, and at 3 o'clock from Rev. Dr. Taylor's Church at South Bergen, N. J. Carriages will be in waiting at the Hoboken Ferry to convey relatives and friends at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Ohio, Illinois and Michigan papers please copy.

Blanchard.—At East Haverstraw, N. Y., of bilious fever, C. A. L. Blanchard, of Brooklyn, aged 46 years.

Funeral at his late residence, No. 273 Jay-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) at 5 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

Barker.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 4, Isaac O. Barker, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at Zion Church, corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, the 6th inst., at 2 P. M.

Cashman.—On Monday, Sept. 3, in her 17th year, Ella V. B., adopted daughter of Daniel Cashman, and granddaughter of Nicholas R. Van Brunt.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, No. 102 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

Costa.—On Tuesday, Sept. 4, after a short but severe illness, Gertrude E., daughter of Joseph D. and Mary E. Costa, aged 2 years, 7 months and 6 days.

Fare thee well, sweet bud of beauty,
Little Trudy, fare thee well;
Thou wert too pure and lovely
In a world like this to dwell.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Keystone Lodge No. 235, F. & A. M., also the members of the late Fire Engine Co., No. 42, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 81 North Moore-st., this (Thursday) afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Earle.—In Harlem, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, John L. Earle, in the 86th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, in 126th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 2 P. M.

Fountain.—At Brownville, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 5, Gertrude, wife of James T. Fountain, in the 37th year of her age.

Gilman.—At New-London, Conn., on Monday afternoon, Sept. 3d, Samuel Gilman, of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 29 West 20th-st.

Homan.—At Southold, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 30, Zebulon Homan, aged 74 years, formerly of New-York City.

Kirby.—At Katonah, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 5, Leonida, daughter of Leonard and Jane Kirby, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 73 Hammond-st., on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

Leon.—On Sunday, Sept. 2, at Long Branch, Alexis Leon, M. D., of New-York City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Francis Xavier Church in West 16th-st., on Thursday morning, Sept. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice. A Requiem Mass will be celebrated.

☞ Philadelphia and New-Orleans papers please copy.

Moffat.—At Long Branch, on Monday, Sept. 3, Julia A., widow of the late William B. Moffat, M. D.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, Broadway and 10th-st., on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

McGeorge.—On Wednesday, Sept. 5, at Golden's Bridge, Westchester County, Mary, wife of John B. McGeorge, of New-York City, and daughter of the late John Kaeb, of Philadelphia.

Interment at Philadelphia.

Marx.—At Philadelphia, on Sunday, Sept. 2, William S. Marx, in the 38th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, Allentown, Penn., on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

Phyfe.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 4, Martha, widow of J. Mason Phyfe, and daughter of Wood Gibson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 42 West 25th-st., on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

Romer.—At Pleasantville, Westchester County, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, Joseph Romer, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family and of his sons, Harry and John Romer, are requested to attend the funeral this day, (Thursday,) Sept. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, in Pleasantville. The Harlem Railroad cars, 26th-st., at 8½ o'clock.

Smith.—At Winnipauk, Conn., on Tuesday, Sept. 4, Jess Smith, aged 81 years.

Funeral at 2 P. M. on Thursday, Sept. 6. Friends of the family can take the New-Haven train at 11:30 A. M., and carriages will be in attendance at South Norwalk Depot.

Sheppard.—At Vineland, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 30, Janet W. Sheppard, late of New-York City, in her 69th year.

☞ The members of Oscar Coles Lodge No. 241, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at the Lodge Room, No. 594 Broadway, on Friday morning, Sept. 7, at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother Isaac Vanderbilt, from his late residence in Quincey-st., third door east of Bedford-av., Brooklyn. W. H. DEVINS, Master.
H. C. Parke, Secretary.

Spencer.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 5, Jared W. Spencer, in his 83d year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Sands.—On Monday evening, Sept. 3, at No. 23 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, after a short illness, Maria Hill, second daughter of the late Joseph Sands.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from St. Ann's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 12 M.

Walton.—On Tuesday, Sept. 4, William S., only son of William M. and Frances C. Walton, aged 11 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his father's residence, No. 84 East 26th-st.

White.—On Tuesday, Sept. 4, Charles Walter, only child of Charles and Martha White, aged 4 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 227 West 36th-st.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 81.]

Coroner's Office, New-York, Sept. 4, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at the New-York Hospital, aged about thirty years, slim built, dark curly hair, hazel eyes, short face, goatee and whiskers, about of a week's growth, large ears, prominent aquiline nose. Clothes at the Hospital, New-York. Body sent to the Morgue for identification. For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONGRESS AND EMPIRE WATERS

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Diabetes, gravel, and all disorders of the kidneys and bladder, find an effective remedy in

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THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

New-York, Aug. 28, 1866.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, as the result of recent negotiations, having secured large additions to the extent of its lines, feels warranted at this time in offering to the public, in accordance with a well matured plan, the benefits arising from increased facilities and uninterrupted telegraphic communication between all parts of the country, in an equitable and discriminating reduction of rates to liberal patrons of the telegraph; and it is hoped and expected that the advantages to be gained by the adoption of a uniform telegraph system, and the removal of barriers to unbroken communication—caused by and consequent upon separate and conflicting interests—while it works a permanent benefit by producing increased reliability, will enable the company to offer from time to time additional inducements to the commercial public.

On actual payments for this line made after Sept. 1, 1866, during any single month, by any individual, firm or corporation, for telegraphing (on his or their legitimate business,) the following rebates will be paid by this Company:

On payments during the month of $50 and less than $200, 5 per cent.
On payments during the month of $200 and less than $500, 10 per cent.
On payments during the month of $500 and less than $1,000, 15 per cent.
On payments during the month of $1,000 and less than $1,500, 20 per cent.
On payments during the month of $1,500 and less than $2,000, 25 per cent.
On payments during the month of $2,000 and upward, 30 per cent.

Printed applications for rebates will be furnished by Office Managers, which being signed by the applicant, and indorsed as to correctness by the Manager, may be forwarded to the Secretary of the Company, who will authorize payment for the amount found to be due in accordance with the foregoing schedule.

J. H. WADE, President.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

HORACE GREELEY
ON
HENRY WARD BEECHER.
THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF SEPT. 5 CONTAINS
BEECHER'S LETTER INDORSING JOHNSON,
AND
GREELEY'S REPLY.
THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.
THE NEW-YORK
WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE FOR SEPT. 5.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week contains the following:

Leading Articles.—The Garbled Dispatch; Mr. Johnson on his Winding Way; The National Finances; Is Slavery Abolished; Public Decency; American Sewing-Machines; The Advance of Rebel Bonds; The New-Orleans Massacre and its Abettors; Kentucky; Mr. Hamlin's Letter; Editorial Paragraphs.
Editorial Notes.
Foreign News.—Great Britain; France; Prussia; Austria; Italy.
Southern Loyalists' Convention.—Special Dispatch to the New-York *Tribune;* Hon. James Speed Elected President; His Address to the Delegates; Loyal and Emphatic Resolutions; Andrew Johnson's Policy Declared Fatal to the Loyal South; Speeches of Gov. Lane, Gen. Burnside, Gov. Yates, Gov. Curtin, Senator Chandler, Gov. Morton, Frederick Douglass, and others; Spirit of the Northern Convention.
Convention of Northern Delegates.
The National Union Executive Committee.
The Pretended National Union Executive Committee.
Mr. Greeley on Henry Ward Beecher—Mr. Beecher's Letter Indorsing Johnson; Mr. Greeley's Reply.
New Publications—Miss Rossetti's Poems.
The Cornell University.
Papers on Protection—VII. Protection and Taxation—The Difference.
A New Fuel.
A Trip to Colorado—From Our Special Correspondent, Bayard Taylor. X—To Idaho and Empire.
Indian Civilization—From Our Own Correspondent at Dongola, Ill.; Visiting Various Indian Tribes; The Ojibway Language; Indian Missions; Indian Farming; Going to Indian Meeting; Squaws; Statistics of Michigan Indians; General Discouragement; Anecdotes; Where Civilization Commences.
Long Branch—From Our Special Correspondent; Past and Present; Gilding and Grammar; "Our Best Society;" The Concert; The Puppet-Show; The German; Hotel Life and Lifelessness; Culture of Our Belles; The Beach and the Bathers; The End.
The Presidential Tour.
Speech of the Hon. Thomas J. Durant in Philadelphia.
Another Massacre—A Colored Camp Meeting Attacked by White Men.
Vermont—The First Union Victory of the Fall Canvass; Gov. Dillingham Triumphantly Elected; A Union Gain of 5,000; The Senate Unanimously Union and Gains in the House.
News by the Atlantic Cable—Prussia; Austria; Saxony.
Syracuse—Special Dispatch to the New-York *Tribune;* The Loyal League Convention; The State Convention.
Political.
Science.
The Fine Arts.
Literature.
The Drama.
Foreign Miscellany.
Personal.
General News.
Agricultural—Correspondence of the *N. Y. Tribune;* Wheat in Minnesota.
The Crops—Reports from all Parts of the Country.
Election Intelligence—Kentucky: North Carolina—Official Vote on the New Constitution; Colorado.
Railroad Reconstruction—Southern Railroads; Destruction; Military Occupation; Condition at the Close of the War; Efforts to Reconstruct; Present Condition; New Projects; Great Expectations.
The New-York Senate and Mr. Seward.
Union Convention in North Carolina.
Newspaper Enterprise and Success.
Missouri—From Our Own Correspondent; Labor and Prospects of the Farmer.
Mr. Herbert Spencer and the Americans.
Poetry—Address to our Friends in Philadelphia on the subject of the "Loyal Southorners' Convention" now in session in that city.
The Dry Goods Market.
Latest European Markets.
City Items.
Miscellaneous Items.
Marriages and Deaths.
Latest News by Magnetic Telegraph—Special Dispatches to the *N. Y. Tribune.*
Commercial—Full reports of the Stock, Money, Cotton, Grain, and Cattle Markets, specially reported for the *N. Y. Tribune.*

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VOL. II. No. 10.
FOR SEPT. 15, 1866.
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NOW READY
THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW.
VOL. XIII, NO. XXVI. SEPTEMBER, 1866.
CONTENTS:
I.—The Julius Cæsar of Napoleon III.
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POLITICAL.

RESTORE THE UNION.

A Mass Meeting of the NATIONAL UNION ASSOCIATIONS of the Ninth Congressional District, (XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards,) will be held at Landmann's, 69th-st. and 3d-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 7, at 7½ o'clock, to indorse the action of the Philadelphia Convention, held Aug. 14, 1866.

All friends of the President, and in favor of the immediate admission of LOYAL Representatives to Congress from ALL THE STATES OF THE UNION, are invited to take part in the proceedings.

Eminent speakers will be present to address the meeting.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.
Hon. MICHAEL CONNOLLY, XXIId Ward,
Chairman.
Col. Geo. B. Van Brunt, XIXth Ward,
Secretary.

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5-20 Regist'd, '62	108¾	109	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	115	115½
5-20 Coupon, '62	111¾	112	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	114½	114¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	108¾	109	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	114	114¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	108¾	108⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	113	113¼
10-40 Registered	98½	99	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	112	112¼
10-40 Coupon	98½	99	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110¼
N.Y. Bounty Loan	103	103½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	109	109¼
Gold	146⅛	146⅜	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	108	108¼
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These bonds dated June 1, 1866, have thirty years to run, and are secured by a first mortgage and deed of trust to D. R. MARTIN, President Ocean National Bank, and ROBERT TURNER, of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau-st. Principal and interest payable in gold. The interest payable half-yearly at the Ocean National Bank on the 1st days of June and December.

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NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY, held this day at the office of the Company, pursuant to a call therefor, the following gentlemen were nominated as Trustees for the coming election, to take place at the annual meeting of the stockholders on the 14th September, for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year:

GEORGE A. OSGOOD, WM. G. LORD,
COR. H. DELAMATER, C. F. TIMSON,
JOHN CROMBIE.

The following gentlemen were also nominated for appointment by the Trustees to increase the number to seven:

JAMES McMASTER and COLL. J. TURNER.

For Inspectors of Election,

JAMES R. STEWART, J. R. HILLS.
JOHN H. BROWN.

For a Committee to solicit proxies to support the above ticket, J. O. STEVENS, D. FISHER and JAMES McMASTER.

[Signed] J. McMASTER,
Secretary of the Meeting.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO. (EASTERN DIVISION,)
No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 28th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (Mercantile Bank Building,) Aug. 25, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the EMPIRE GOLD and SILVER MINING COMPANY of New-York will be held on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company as above. By order of the Trustees.

HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of Oct. next, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN A. DIX, President.

CHAS. TUTTLE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Benehoff Run Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of September, 1866, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing Trustees to act for the ensuing year; also to elect three inspectors of election. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 15th September.

JAMES McMASTER, Secretary.

Dated Aug. 27, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1866.

THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER Railroad Company are now prepared to deliver the new bonds for the old issue, in conformity with the reorganization agreement of Feb. 1, 1866. Holders will please call on the Trustee, M. R. JESUP, at his office, No. 84 Broadway.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Annular Drill Company of New-York will be held on TUESDAY, 11th inst., at No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

JULIUS W. ADAMS, President.

JOHN F. TROW, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1866.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 31, 1866.

THE INTEREST ON QUEENS COUNTY Bonds, due Sept. 1, will be paid on presentation at the Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, or at the County Treasurer's Office, in the Village of Hempstead.

LEWIS W. ANGEVINE, Treasurer.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH, BANKERS and Brokers, on account of rebuilding at No. 52 Wall-st., have removed their office to No. 63 Wall-st., where they will be happy to receive orders for the purchase or sale of United States and all other Stocks and Bonds.

SAGINAW VALLEY LAND, SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY.—Several thousand shares for sale by GEO. F. RILEY & CO., No. 35 Wall-st.

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DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 15th of August, at No. 122 Bowery.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

AUG. 11, 1866.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY hereby give public notice, as agreed by law, that the following are all the Dividends declared and payable upon its Capital Stock, which have remained unclaimed by the person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years next preceding Aug. 31, 1866.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.

Date of Dividend.	Name of Stockholder.	Resid's as far as Known.	Amount of Div'd.	No. of Shares.
1861.				
May 22	Peter Gosline		$50	10
Aug. 22	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Aug. 22	Hannah Frankfield		50	10
Aug. 22	P. M. Hawkins		25	5
Aug. 22	W. H. Potter		100	20
Aug. 22	Theo. Rogers		40	8
Aug. 22	Amos Robbins		250	50
Aug. 22	P. P. Shaw		25	5
Nov. 13	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Nov. 13	C. G. Clark		250	50
Nov. 13	J. N. Scott		50	10
1862.				
Feb. 20	Jno. Alexander		25	5
Feb. 20	Wm. Duer		100	20
Feb. 20	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Feb. 20	Wm. H. Potter		100	20
Feb. 20	Maxwell & Co		25	5
Feb. 20	Abrm. Storms		50	10
Feb. 20	J. N. Scott		50	10
May 22	A. L. Anderson		125	25
May 22	J. B. Hull		100	20
Aug. 22	Arethusa Hall		25	5
Aug. 22	Rd. Jenkins		25	5
Aug. 22	A. Mygatt		100	20
Aug. 22	Margt. Schoonmaker		150	30
Nov. 12	S. O'Neill		25	5
Nov. 12	W. H. Potter		100	20
1863.				
Feb. 20	J. B. Krug		125	25
May 22	Maria H. Williams		20	4
Aug. 20	Wm. C. Egleston		75	15
Aug. 20	E. J. King		50	10
Aug. 20	Joseph H. King		50	10
Aug. 20	Wm. H. Norris		125	25
Aug. 20	Mary Whitehouse		5	1
Nov. 11	Rd. Jenkins		25	5
1864.				
Feb. 17	Edward P. Clark		25	5
May 19	Edward P. Clark		25	5
May 19	Lockwood & Norris		250	50
May 19	H. J. Wolcott		25	5
Aug. 17	W. H. Marston & Co.		25	5

City and County of New-York, ss.: CHARLES S. ABERCROMBIE, being duly sworn, saith: I reside in the City of New-York, and am Treasurer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The foregoing is a true and accurate statement, compiled from the Company's books, of all Dividends and interest declared and payable upon any of the Stock of said Company, which at the date of said statement has remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years then next preceding.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1866.

EDWIN F. COREY, Jr.,
Notary Public, City of New-York.

[Five-cent Internal Revenue Stamp cancelled.]

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1866.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending July 31, payable at the office of the Company SATURDAY, Sept. 1.

The Transfer Books will be closed MONDAY, 27th instant, and reopened TUESDAY, Sept. 4. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have THIS DAY declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on the 15th inst.

Transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
On sums from $1 to $5,000.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, Sept. 7, for supplying for the use of the United States Army SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,000 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands, also the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate*. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

50,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

100,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels, to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and be full head-lined.

Bids may be made in bond and duty paid.

2,500 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar at near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like sample at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the flour, beans, sugar and vinegar must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

The flour, beans, sugar and vinegar will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

ANTHRACITE COLLIERIES TO LET.

Proposals will be received until Sept. 12, 1866, at the office of THE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.

For the leasing of their Coal Lands and Collieries, embracing about 2,000 acres of land, in the heart of the Mahanoy Coal basin, in Schuylkill County, Penn.

There are four distinct Collieries now in working condition on the

MAMMOTH PRIMROSE AND SKIDMORE COAL BEDS,

All above water level, worked by dry slopes, tunnels and drifts, with breakers, engines, cars, stock, miners' houses, and all the appurtenances of extensive collieries, in complete working condition, capable of producing at present about 200,000 tons per annum. The facilities for transportation to market are not surpassed by any other collieries in the middle coal fields.

Personal inspection of the mines invited.

Specifications, maps and plans can be seen, and detailed information furnished at the office of the Company, in Philadelphia, or by their Superintendent at the Mines, or at the office of

P. W. SHEAFER,
Engineer of Mines, Pottsville, Penn.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the undersigned, WELLINGTON CLAPP, GEORGE B. GRINNELL and HORACE F. CLARK, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, entitled, "Of limited partnerships;" that the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is CLAPP & GRINNELL; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said firm is buying and selling stocks, bonds, securities and gold and silver coin and bullion, exclusively on commission; that the said WELLINGTON CLAPP and GEO. B. GRINNELL are the general partners, and the said HORACE F. CLARK is the special partner; that all of said partners, general and special, reside in the City and County of New-York, and that the principal place of business of the said partnership is in the City and County of New-York; that the special partner has contributed the sum of $50,000 in cash to the common stock of the said partnership; and that the said partnership commenced on the 3d day of September, 1866, and is to terminate on the 1st day of September, 1869.—Dated New-York, Sept. 3, 1866.

WELLINGTON CLAPP, } General partners.
GEO. B. GRINNELL, }
HORACE F. CLARK, Special partner.

CHINA, June 1, 1866.

WE HAVE ESTABLISHED A BRANCH of our house at Yokohama, Japan.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SELL—AT MODERATE PRICE, A PATENT right of a highly-recommended domestic vapor bath apparatus. Samples and instructions can be seen at T. YOUNG'S, M. D., No. 412 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., from 12 to 2 P. M.

A PARTY COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of a manufacturing business, with from $3,000 to $6,000 to invest in the same, can learn particulars by addressing Post-office Box No. 6,161.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—LARGE AND well stocked, will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 56 Greenwich-av.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, 1866

At 1 o'clock P. M.,

At their Salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st.,

(Hanover-square,)

By order of SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent,

ABOUT 2,000 BALES

MOBILE AND GULF COTTON

The above Cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amoor, and may be seen in the bale at the Government Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn; the Continental Stores, and the New-York Warehousing Company's Stores, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., two days before the sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

ART NOTICE.

Messrs. MINER & SOMERVILLE are now prepared to make arrangements for the sale of oil-paintings, statuary, and all other art works, for the ensuing season, at auction or private sale, at the

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
NO. 845 BROADWAY,
AT THEIR NEW GALLERY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.,
And at their salesroom,
NO. 37 NASSAU-ST., OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.

Those interested in the purchase, sale or exhibition of works of art, will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of the superior facilities and large business experience of Messrs. M. & S. in everything pertaining to art matters.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE SALE OF

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the salesroom No. 60 Liberty-st., a large and elegant assortment, consisting of every variety of parlor, bedroom, library, dining-room and other elegant furniture, to be peremptorily sold without reserve.

A. COLEMAN, Assignee.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, July 28, 1866.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:

SIR: Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Reuben E. Fenton;

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Thomas G. Alvord;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce;

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of James K. Bates;

—all whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Governor's Island.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Twenty-one Members of Assembly;

A Register, in place of John McCool;

A Recorder, in place of John K. Hackett, who was appointed to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John T. Hoffman;

A Surrogate, in place of Gideon J. Tucker;

Two Supervisors, in the places of Smith Ely, Jr., and William R. Stewart;

A Coroner, in the place of Louis Naumann, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Edward Collins;

—all whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to chapter 181 of Laws of 1866, a copy of which is printed herewith, entitled "An act to provide for submitting to the people the question: Shall there be a convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" for instructions in regard to their duties under said act.

Chap. 181.

AN ACT to provide for submitting to the People the question, "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" Passed March 19, 1866.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. At the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, there shall be provided for the poll of each election district, and kept thereat by the Inspectors of Election of such district, a box marked "Convention," proper for the reception of ballots. Every person in such district qualified to vote at such election for members of the Legislature, may vote at such poll a ballot, either written or printed, or partly written or partly printed, on which shall be inscribed the words, "For a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same," or the words, "Against a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same." Such ballot shall be indorsed "Convention," and shall be received by said Inspectors of Election, and shall be deposited in said ballot-box. The poll-lists for the said election shall be so prepared and kept that there shall be a column therein containing a mark or figure for each voter who shall vote one of such ballots, which column shall be headed "Convention." All the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act respecting elections other than for militia and town officers," passed April fifth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and all laws amendatory thereof," and all the provisions of the act entitled "An act for ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage, and to prevent fraudulent voting," passed April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to ascertain by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage," passed May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, so far as the same are applicable, shall apply to the proceedings under this act.

The Secretary of State shall, immediately after the assembling of the next Legislature, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, report thereto the result of the election herein provided for.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Yours respectfully,
FRANCIS C. BARLOW.

Sheriff's Office, City and County of New-York, ss.:

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

DATED NEW-YORK, July 30, 1866.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Newspapers not officially authorized to publish this notice will not receive pay for its insertion.—Chap. 480, Laws of 1869.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, on FRIDAY, Sept. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a general assortment of first-class cabinet furniture, comprising parlor suites in mahogany, walnut and rosewood, covered in brocatel and reps, centre-tables, etageres, book-cases, extension dining-tables, buffets, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c.; also, a lot of second-hand furniture, carpets, gilt-framed pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood pianoforte, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 7, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

REGULAR WEEKLY SALE—Rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, bedding, bookcases, velvet and Brussels carpets, &c., &c. Also rosewood pianos.

Also, one bay horse, 15½ hands, 7 years old; sound and kind.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, SEPT. 6, AT eleven o'clock, within the store—
1,500 packages Malaga Raisins.
100 cases Pickles, quarts and half gallons.
1 cask Turkey Prunes.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, Jr., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence, in the village of Yonkers, in said county, on or before the 15th day of December, A. D., 1866.—Dated this 6th day of June, A. D., 1866.

LETITIA A. POILLON, Executrix.

je7-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law to all persons having claims against BURTON E. CLARK, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fourteenth day of February next.

LUCIUS BRADLEY, Executor.

Dated, AUG. 7, 1866. A8-law6m*

COAL.

WILKESBARRE COAL
FOR SALE BY
THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, at Jersey City, Elizabethport or New-York.

For terms apply at the office of the Company, No. Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSE CANNEL AND ORRELL COAL—Now landing ex steamer *Helen R. Cooper*, from Liverpool, 382 tons best English Cannel and 336 tons Halliburton's Orrell Coal, foot of 18th-st., North River. For sale in lots to suit, by H. L. PARMLEE & BRO., No. 32 Pine-st.

HARDWARE.

LITTLE'S HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
EDGE AND COOPERS' TOOLS, &c.,

Adapted to the City commission, country and consuming trade.

No. 59 FULTON-ST.,
Between Cliff and Gold sts., East of Broadway.

ASTROLOGY.

MRS. S. M. GRIFFITHS, MEDICAL and Business Medium, No. 61 West Houston-st., cures scrofula and all chronic diseases, in most cases without medicine. Circles every Tuesday evening.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells you all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—THE MONTHLY meeting for September will be held THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, 6th inst., at 8 o'clock, at its rooms in the Cooper Union. JIREH BULL, Rec. Sec'y.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS' English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES REES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.

All applications, either personally or by letter, may be made at No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 20, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

GERMAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH INSTITUTE, No. 1,142 Broadway, corner 26th-st. Reopening MONDAY, Sept. 10.

E. KOESSLY.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE,

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Prof. A. BOURSAUD, late Principal of the Brooklyn Heights Institute, will reopen his school on the 19th of September next at Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, 25 miles from the City. The French is the language of the family, and will be constantly used in the Institution. Circulars may be obtained by writing or applying to Messrs. IVISON, PHINNEY & Co., Publishers, No. 48 Walker-st., or at the present residence of the Principal, No. 4 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 32 East 21st-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination.

For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York,

THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Warden of Columbia College Law School.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

WATERBURY, CONN.

The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.

Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept 10.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered.

H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

"THE SERAPEIUM,"

No. 896 Broadway. Classes limited to six. Circulars at CHAS. SCRIBNER & CO.'S, No. 654 Broadway, in the Educational Department.

MISS HAVENS,
NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,

will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING,

At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.

GOSHEN, ORANGE CO., N. Y. The Fall term of this school will reopen Sept. 10. For references, terms, &c., please address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.

The Fall term commences Sept. 18. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President

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MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A select boarding-school for boys, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

BENJAMIN, GILMAN and ALLEN, Principals.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,

Corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 24. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,
No. 224 Madison-av.,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20.

Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 2d of October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.

The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

The location, one of the most desirable in the City, will be made known the 15th of September, when Mlle. Rostan will be home to receive applications personally; till then, all letters to be addressed to Miss L. F. ROSTAN, Box No. 4,165 General Post-office, New-York City. Circulars sent if desired.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 26th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored Institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers.

Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 67 Wall-st.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 111 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Complete English and French instruction; diplomas awarded; French spoken in a few months by the boarders.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES private classes in English, French and music; music scholars also taken; best recommendations given. Apply at American School Institute, No. 430 Broome-st., New-York.

MISS AUGUSTA ZARN WILL OPEN A German, English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 3, at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn. Miss Augusta Zarn will be at home Sept. 1 to receive applications.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

GROVE HILL INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., offers a pleasant home, kind care and thorough instruction to twelve boys. Term commences Sept. 17.

S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on 3d September. Circulars may be had by addressing Miss HENDERSON, Mamaroneck. A French teacher wanted.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MRS. GERRARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 46 Lexington-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 17. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., will be reopened Sept. 17. Circulars at the school, Lockwood's, No. 411, and Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

MRS. JOHN LORD WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform her friends and the public, that her English and French Family School will reopen Sept. 21. For circulars apply to Mrs. LORD, Stamford, Conn.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

MRS. MYERS' HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Oyster Bay, L. I., thirty miles east of New-York, will re-open Sept. 19. Circulars apply, as above, to Mrs. E. H. MYERS.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 29 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 907 Broadway.

NO. 177 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School on the 12th September.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. H. L. PORTER'S BOARDING AND Day School, at White Plains, Westchester County, New-York. Term begins Sept. 5.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISHKILL-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House, Collegiate course, reopens TUESDAY, 18th inst.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE Institute, (Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 198 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal,) opens its twenty-fourth academic year Sept. 10, 1866. Circulars at book-stores or at the Institute.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY,

With PRIMARY and COMMERCIAL Departments, Reopens Sept. 10. Circulars at the University.

MISS COMSTOCK WILL RECEIVE A limited number of boarding and day pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st. Classes reopen Sept. 20.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1, 1866.

For circulars, address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, New-York.

CHEVE'S
NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE,
Under the instruction of
SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA.

CARD FROM PROF. BASSINI.

MY DEAR SIR: Desiring to coöperate with all the influence I can well command within the circle of my scholars and friends in establishing in this country Mr. Cheve's incomparably superior method of teaching the theory of music and sight reading, I take the liberty to address you this. It is my opinion that all that is needed to make it popular is to let the people know it. Having been myself a student of the Rhythmography and Cheve's system, I have had opportunity of appreciating their merit.

I am, Sir, yours truly, C. BASSINI.

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1866.

Signor BORRA will return to this City by the 5th of September. All who desire a thorough musical education, with less outlay of time and money than by any other method, are advised to confer with him before engaging elsewhere.

N. B.—His arrival and the place where an interview and circulars may be had will be duly announced through the Press. References and testimonials of the very highest order.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE.

At Fort Washington, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road, reopens Sept. 10. Thirty acres of beautiful grounds on the Hudson; a complete gymnasium and a safe skating pond, make this the most delightful place for a boarding-school. Classics, higher mathematics and four modern languages, are taught by nine resident teachers. All the scholars speak French, English and Spanish, and many German. Circulars: Broadway, No. 183, Milhau's drug-store; No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

MISSES GALES'

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY, No. 115 East 39th-st., near Lexington-av., will reopen Sept. 10. The number of boarding pupils limited to eight, thus insuring the comforts, discipline and culture of home, with every educational advantage. Girls only received of the age of 12 years or under.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will commence Sept. 17.

For board or tuition apply at No. 88 Montague-st. Brooklyn, N. Y., or by note to

CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

MRS. BLIGH'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 20th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

Offers to a small and select number of pupils the highest educational advantages, both solid and ornamental, and superior home accommodations.

Term opens Sept. 18.

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY,

No. 695 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts., opens Sept. 17. See circular.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS

will reopen his school for boys Sept. 10, at the HARVARD ROOMS, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.

Studies will be resumed at the Academy of Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing between A. BERNARD and P. M. W. REDFIELD is dissolved by mutual consent. The school will hereafter be conducted under the sole direction of the undersigned. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S English, French and Classical School for Young Gentlemen will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested. The Primary Department receives children of six years of age and upward.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—THE NEXT session opens on MONDAY, October 1, 1866. The course extends through two years, but students may enter the second year if qualified. Graduates are admitted members of the bar in New-York. For full information address the subscriber, at University Buildings, Washington square, New-York City.

JOHN NORTON POMEROY,
Dean of Law Faculty.

DR. B. W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL AT NO. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Names of some parents of pupils as references: Wm. A. Booth, James Breath, Charles E. Butler, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Wm. M. Evarts, F. V. Hamlin, Dr. J. Linsly, George D. Munroe, Robert McKim, Jos. Nason, Dennis Perkins, E. T. Tefft, J. B. Varnum.

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTING AND engineering and naval architecture taught at Hosack Hall, No. 57 West 44th-st., by teachers from Ericsson's office, together with a full classical and commercial course. Will open Sept. 11. Rev. JAMES McDOUGALL, Jr., A. M., Director. Circulars at the Broadway bookstores.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING Institute, No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York. Individual instruction in all branches; also academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given; pupils are received at any time; open day and evening: Fall term commences September 3. Address Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

MADAME VALENCIA'S INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, 124th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Harlem, resumes exercises on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19. The School is conducted on the most approved plan, combining all the advantages of a polite and liberal education.

ELLSWORTH'S MODEL BUSINESS COLLEGE (connected with the Mercantile Library) Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York, is now open to the public for thorough instruction in Penmanship, Bookkeeping, and Business Routine. This College offers peculiar advantages not obtainable elsewhere.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS', FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 68 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise, English, French and Latin.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—An English and French School for Young Ladies.—The Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector, reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. The Prospectus may be had at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS, FREE for parents and guardians, at book-store, No. 430 Broome, corner Crosby-st.; complete record of teachers wanting positions is also kept. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.

MISS ABBOTT'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH day-school, No. 25 East 15th-st., will reopen Sept. 18. References: Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, A. S. Hatch, Wm. Jennings Demarest, E. S. Archer, L. P. Crane, M. D., Floyd Bailey.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—REV. HENRY P. WALL, A. M., Hempstead, L. I., will receive a few additional pupils into his family—number limited to six; 20 miles from City by railroad; five trains each way daily. Address as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, N. Y., opens on Sept. 4. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

THE MISSES WATSON WILL REOPEN their English and French school, for day scholars and boarding pupils, on MONDAY, the 24th September, at No. 58 West 25th-st.

MRS. BROWN HAS REMOVED HER ENGLISH and French school for young ladies and children, from No. 71 West 23d-st. to No. 22 West 19th-st., where it will be reopened TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS ROBERTSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL, CROMWELL, CONN.—The tenth year will begin Sept. 20. For circulars address Miss ROBERTSON, Middletown, Conn.

MISS RODGERS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—For young ladies and children, No. 323 Lexington-av., corner of 40th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, 1866.

CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen Monday, Sept. 3. Pupils thoroughly prepared for College.

MADAME DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Sept. 17. Number of boarders limited to six.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ESSEX, Conn.—Fall term commences Sept. 5. $300 per annum. Address M. A. CUMMING for catalogue.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS will reopen Sept. 17th, at No. 11 West 27th-st. Applications received after the 12th.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 66 West 46th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MONS. L. DE GRAND VAL'S COLLEGIATE and Commercial Boarding School, Hoboken, N. J. The annual session begins Sept. 3.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City. Year commences Sept. 4. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,182 Broadway.

MISS PERINE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 62 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her Day School for Young Ladies on the 20th of September, at her residence, No. 106 West 42d-st.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 15 East 31st-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE

Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (200 last year) for the past eleven years.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV.,
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY,
SEPT. 20.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,

for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, E. T. MACK A. M.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 161 5th-av., and No. 937 Broadway, corner 22d-st., REOPENS SEPT. 17.

Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access, indeed for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Gymnastic instruction will be provided. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 100. Very few have left, in some years none, for other schools. Parents are invited to call.

Several names of patrons for two or more years follow:

Jno. Auchincloss.	Hon. W. E. Dodge.	Wm. L. Skidmore.
Chas. G. Barrett.	Henry Day.	John Sherwood.
Wm. R. Bliss.	Edmund Dwight.	Cyrus A. Smith.
John S. Boyd.	Rev. T. Edwards.	G. M. Speir.
J. H. Burton.	Geo. Jordon.	James Stokes.
Benj. F. Butler.	Parker Handy.	Chas. N. Talbot.
L. B. Cannon.	Oliver Harriman.	Geo. P. Trigg.
Watson E. Case.	Enoch Ketcham.	A. S. Underhill.
John R. Cecil.	Calvin E. Knox.	H. C. Van Vorst.
Nath. Chater.	Legrand Lockwood.	Ralph Wells.
Kenny Conillard.	Robert Schell.	John C. Work.
Jos. M. Cooper.	Henry Shaw.	Thos. S. Young.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.

The next session of this Institution commences THURSDAY, Sept. 6. The Academy is located on the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. In the extent and appearance of its buildings, and in the beauty and healthfulness of its situation, this Academy is unsurpassed by any school in the country. Advantages of the highest character are afforded for the acquisition of a thorough English, Commercial, Scientific, Classical and Military Education. Cadets of correct deportment study in their private rooms. Careful attention is bestowed upon the moral and religious training of cadets. Circulars can be obtained of CHARLES W. ROGERS, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A., Chester, Delaware Co., Penn.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

No. 69 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.,

Now in its forty-seventh year, reopens Monday, Sept. 10, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College, and the University; also to the following gentlemen, whose sons attended the past year: Rev. Drs. Beach and Hornblower, Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Rev. E. E. Rankin, Gen. Lefferts, J. M. McLean, Esq., President Board of Education, R. J. de Cordova, Esq., and many others, whose names, with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the Circular.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children,

No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,)

will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

PARKER ACADEMY.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn.

For circular address
Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS,

NOS. 173 AND 175 WEST 30TH-ST.

English, French, German and Hebrew Day and Boarding School for young ladies. Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. FITZ HENRI

Will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 40 Irving-place, on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

ELOCUTION.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF

will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

FOUR BOARDING PUPILS, (BOYS,)

Will be received into the family of the Principal of the SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, Philadelphia, Penn. Address Prof. JOHN P. BIRCH, A. M., No. 629 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL,

SING SING, N. Y.
REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, PRINCIPAL.
TERM BEGINS SEPT. 25.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE.

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J. The Fall term will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. For information apply to Rev. THOMAS G. WALL, Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

No. 70 MADISON-AVENUE,

Will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MLLES. AUBERT'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 238 EAST 13TH-ST.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

EAST PENNA. AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL—Gwinedd, Montgomery Co., Pa., five hours from N. Y. by N. J. Central and North Penna. R. R. A full Faculty and thorough course on agriculture and the collateral sciences. Every student participates, under instruction, in the work of the large model farm. For circulars, address as above.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 14 Broad-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 53 Park-place.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Broadway and 93d-st., New-York—Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French and classical instruction, on the plan of the French Lycées. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Penn. A Home School for good boys. Thorough instructions, healthy and free from bad influences; eight experienced teachers represent the various departments. Catalogues of Messrs. Harris & Bro., No. 49 John-st., or address

F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

A GENTLEMAN, GERMAN, AN EXPERIENCED professor of music, graduate of one of the principal conservatories, desires to form an engagement with some first-class school, to give instruction on piano and singing. Address H., No. 758 Broadway, care of Scharfenberg & Luis.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, recently of New-York City, now located in College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 18. The site is healthy and beautiful, and the grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation.

PELHAM SCHOOL.—PROTESTANT SCHOOL for 25 boys, near New-Rochelle. DAVID CHERBULIER, Principal. Prof. M. CHENEVIERE, First Assistant. Fifth annual term begins Sept. 17. Circulars at Paillard & Co.'s, No. 21 Maiden-lane, and at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

A CLERGYMAN AND EXPERIENCED teacher has a few hours leisure time, daily, which he would like to devote to private instruction in the classics or English. Address CLERGYMAN, Box No. 5,977 New-York Post-office.

UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—Miss HELEN M. G. STEVENS, Principal. The thirtieth year opens TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Catalogues, with full particulars, sent on application.

M. ERNEST FISTON'S FRENCH, English and Classical School for Boys, (formerly C. D. Morris',) No. 55 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 10.

Circulars obtained at the school after Sept. 1.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at No. 79 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.—A Classical and Commercial School for boys of all ages. Fall term opens Sept. 5. Address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MISS MACKIE'S SEMINARY, NEWBURGH, N. Y., will open on Wednesday, Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address Miss E. J. MACKIE, Astoria, L. I., until Sept. 6.

MISS YOUNG WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 1,214 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The scholars are exercised daily in a spacious gymnasium.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL Academy, Nyack, Rockland County, New-York, reopens Sept. 4. For Circular address

C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MONSIEUR ROULLIER, PROFESSOR de Français, gives lessons either at his residence or at the pupil's. Apply for one week at No. 6 West 11th-st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., (old No. 77,) near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19.

SPECIAL CARE, WITH APPROPRIATE instruction, for six boys, in the family of Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3. P. A. ANDREU.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, HAVING excellent references, a situation as matron in a young ladies' school. Address Mrs. B., South Egremont, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON

will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 20th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

FREE NIGHT SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND ART. FREE READING-ROOM AND ORPHEON FREE CHORISTER CLASS.

The Trustees of the Cooper Union announce that the eighth annual session will begin on MONDAY, the 1st day of October next.

Circulars containing the rules and regulations of the school, the manner of admission, &c., can be obtained at the office any day from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 7½ to 9.

Applications for admission to the free night school of science and art, of which Prof. JOSEPH G. FOX is principal, will be received at the office till Oct. 1, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 7½ to 9.

Applications for admission to the free day school of art for women, of which Dr. W. RIMMER has been appointed principal, may be made at the office daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and at the school on and after Sept. 24 from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

The reading-room is now open to the public, both day and evening, without any restriction whatever.

The orpheon free chorister class will hold its sessions during the day, and is limited to ladies and girls over 8, and boys between 8 and 14 years of age. The former will meet on Mondays and Thursdays at 4 P. M., and the latter on Tuesdays and Fridays, at the same hour. Applications for admission must be made during the last week in September, on the above mentioned days.

All necessary books and materials for drawing, including instruments, can be obtained at the office on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

The public are admitted to the lectures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, but must enter before 7¾ P. M.

The cardinal idea of the institution being to improve and educate the working classes, the Trustees cordially invite the youth of the city, and the public generally, to avail themselves of the liberal provision which has been made for their improvement.

By order of the Trustees.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL AND EXPERIMENTAL Farm, near Northport, L. I. Parents and guardians of boys will ascertain terms, &c., by addressing J. HENDERSON, Northport, L. I., N. Y.

MRS. H. C. OSBORN, NO. 207 HENRY-st., Brooklyn, boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 17.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 150 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 6. 1866.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "Amer. School Institute's" *Application Form*. Autumn demand is good; early application desirable. Wanted, specially, teachers for classics, military tactics and French. Principals and school officers who need reliable teachers should send full particulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 430 Broome-st.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—PROF. TELLERING, NO. 967 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., established 1852, will receive daily, (Saturdays excepted,) one or two young gentlemen scholars, to teach them privately and more thoroughly than elsewhere, the elementary and higher English branches, Latin, French, German, &c. Terms, $80 per month.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL years' experience teaching, desires an engagement, either in a school or private family. Can teach Latin, French, mathematics and the lower branches; good references. Address or call upon Mrs. M. G. WATERS, No. 142 West 52d-st.

TEACHERS WANTED—CLASSICS APPLY at No. 212 5th-av., from 10 to 11 A. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

EIGHTH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK.

The ANNUAL LIST OF TAXES ON INCOMES, PLATE, &c., for 1865-6, is now ready for payment.

Payments received without personal notice up to Sept. 15.

The bills for residents west of 6th-av., will not be ready until Sept. 5.

Persons doing business down town can pay as early as 8 o'clock, up to Sept. 15. Other payments 9 to 3 o'clock.

Checks should be to order of the Collector.

Receipts returned by mail if postage stamp is sent.

G. P. PUTNAM, Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

SIXTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE NINTH, FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have received from the Assessor the annual collection list of this District of the valuations and enumerations subject to tax on the first day of May, 1866, under the United States Internal Revenue Laws; that the duties and taxes enumerated thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend, personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my Office, No. 181 West 14th-st., corner of 8th-av., daily (Sundays excepted) from the first day of September, 1866, until the fifteenth day of September, 1866, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M.

The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, piano-fortes, gold watches and licenses; and upon incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Collector.

Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1866.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, 11TH AND 17TH WARDS.

Notice is hereby given that I have received the annual collection list of this district, of the valuations and enumerations subject to tax on the first day of May, 1866, under the United States Internal Revenue laws; that the duties and taxes enumerated thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend for the collection of the same, at my office, Room No. 27 Bible House, Astor-place, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 10th day of September, 1866, until the 20th day of September, 1866, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

All persons against whom taxes appear upon said list, are required to pay the same before the expiration of the period aforesaid, and payments may be made during business hours, on any day previous to the time specified.

MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector,
Seventh District, State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, NEW-YORK.
(Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards, City of New-York.)

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, No. 61 Chambers-st.

The ANNUAL TAXES for 1865-1866, upon INCOMES, carriages, pianos, watches, yachts, licenses, &c., are now due and payable before 1st October, 1866.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively before the time named will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

_ Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1866.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual List of Taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1866, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by Deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted) commencing on the 20th day of September, ensuing, and ending on the 20th day of October, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 P. M.

The taxes included in the Annual list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, Piano-fortes, Gold Watches, Licenses; and upon Incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Fifth Collection District, State of New-York, VIIth, Xth, XIIIth and XIVth Wards of the City of New-York.—Pursuant to the provisions of an Act entitled, "An Act to reduce Internal Taxation," and to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes, under said Act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said District has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1867: that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same, at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sunday's excepted,) from the first day of September, A. D. 1866, until the twentieth day of September, A. D. 1866, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1866.

N. B.—Said duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

DRY GOODS.

WET LINENS! WET LINENS!

WE SHALL OFFER THIS MORNING,
NINE CASES

of superfine quality FRONTING and SHIRTING LINENS, of the celebrated brand of James & Robert Young, Belfast, Ireland, having been damaged at the late fire at No. 5 College-place, and sold at auction on Monday on account of the Insurance Companies.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

R. H. MACY.

FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN M. DAVIES & CO.,
NOS. 384 AND 386 BROADWAY,

Have openings for parties thoroughly posted in the above business. Engagements commencing immediately or previous to Jan. 1, 1867.

Applications to be made by letter only, with reference

IRISH SHIRTING LINENS—SLIGHTLY damaged by fresh water, are offered at a great reduction in price, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A PLAIN LINEN POCKET-HANDKERCHIEF, with wide border and initials in one corner. Whoever will return it to R. R. SINCLAIR, City Editors' Rooms, *New-York Times* will be suitably rewarded.

STRAYED—FROM NO. 37 ST. MARK'S-PLACE, a BULL-DOG; answers to the name of Jack. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving him at Mr. KETELTAS', No. 37 St. Mark's-place.

FURNITURE.

AN ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS furniture, parlor, chamber, dining, &c., &c.; also Pickard's celebrated Extension Parlor Bedstead, the most desirable article now for the public. Factory No

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 12.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 19.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 26.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 3.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 10.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

PENNSYLVANIA	Lewis	SATURDAY, Sept. 8
VIRGINIA	Prowse	SATURDAY, Sept. 15
SCOTLAND	Hall	SATURDAY, Sept. 22
HELVETIA	Ogilvie	SATURDAY, Sept. 29

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency,

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

MALTA	Sept. 12
HECLA	Sept. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown	$36 Currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply to No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

STEAMSHIP MALTA WILL DISCHARGE under general order at Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, THIS WEDNESDAY, 5th September: Goods shipped at Havre per *Baltic* 14th August, and per *Niagara* 17th August, have arrived per *Malta*.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:

Main Saloon	$160	Lower Saloon	$80
Second class	$50.		

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30 gold.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Sept. 8.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 15.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 26.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 6.

The new and elegant iron steamship WM. PENN, 3,500 tons, will sail for London direct on Saturday, Sept. 8, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River. The accommodations for passengers on board this steamer are unsurpassed.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, and taking passengers to England, France and Germany, leave New-York in September, (to be advertised.)

BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 h. p.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS., 2,600 tons, 1,000 h. p.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 1,000 tons, 1,000 h. p.

For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st., New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON III.	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Sept. 8
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Sept. 22
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Oct. 6
EUROPE	LAMARIE	SATURDAY, Oct. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished there with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER NAPOLEON III., FOR BREST and HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 2 o'clock precisely.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock at the latest.

The PEREIRE will follow the *Napoleon III.*, and sail Sept. 22.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	Sept. 8
CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 12
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Sept. 15
CITY OF CORK	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 19
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Sept. 22

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers, First Cabin $100; Steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE IRISH PORTS.

The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE.

HIBERNIA	SATURDAY, Sept. 8
KINGDOM	SATURDAY, Sept. 15
CALEDONIA	SATURDAY, Sept. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin, cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabins, $100 and $80; steerage, $37.

For further information apply at the company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
STEAM TO ANTWERP.

The Company's steamship CIRCASSIAN, THOS. S. ELLIS, Commander, for Antwerp on WEDNESDAY, 12th Sept., 1866.

Passage to Antwerp—First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $55; Steerage, $35, payable in gold or its equivalent.

Through tickets given to Brussels, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Paris, Havre, &c.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

Through Bills of Lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM SALEM & CO., General Agents,
No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, and No. 6 Old-slip.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY will dispatch the following first-class steamers:

TAMPICO	SATURDAY, Sept. 8
FLORIDE	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3

Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates.

Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—THE United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Co. will dis- atch the elegant and popular steamship GUIDING TAR, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on ATURDAY, Sept. 22. For engagement of freight and assage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR CHINA—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM- SHIP COMPANY'S steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. eo. E. LANE, will sail from foot of 12th-st., East River, n or about Oct. 1, for Hong Kong, via the Cape of Good ope, taking a limited number of first cabin passengers. onnections at Hong Kong for Shanghae and Yokoha- a. For passage apply at the Company's office, No. 59 all-st.

EW OUTSIDE LINE STEAMSHIPS,
WEEKLY, FOR
LEXANDRIA, VA., GEORGETOWN AND WASH- INGTON, D. C.
BLACK STAR LINE.

he first-class steamship THAMES, Capt. R. E. SWIFT, l leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, t. 8, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having hand- e accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cedar-st., corner West.

NITED STATES PASSPORT BU- REAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may pro- passports from A. C. WILMARTH, United States port Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.

TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.

TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, or
CHAS. W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
WM. G. SEALY, Agent, Panama.
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1866.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

SEPT. 1.—NEW-YORK, Capt. WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
SEPT. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
SEPT. 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

At greatly reduced rates.

For passage or freight apply at No. 177 west corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

BY THE REGULAR U. S. MAIL LINE.

One of the favorite and elegant steamers,
QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA,
ANDALUSIA, GRENADA,
will leave Pier 14 East River, near the foot of Wall-st., EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

Through bills of lading for freight will be signed at the Pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points,

AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95

and New Orleans, $55,
which includes all charges except meals on railroads.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

The steamer EMILY B. SOUDER, will leave THURSDAY, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.

Through bills of lading for freights will be signed at the pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points,

AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95

and New-Orleans $55,
which includes all charges except meals on railroad.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—PASSAGE $25.—The elegant and popular steamship QUAKER CITY, W. H. WEST, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

LOW RATES TO NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.

FREIGHTS.

To Norfolk, Measurement Goods, 6 cents per foot; Flour 25 cents per barrel.

To Richmond, measurement goods, 8 cents per foot; flour, 30 cents per barrel.

PASSAGE.

To Norfolk $6, City Point and Richmond $8.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,
Every SATURDAY at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE,
Every WEDNESDAY at 12 M.
From Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,
HERMAN LIVINGSTON....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES....Capt. T. H. MORTON.

Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to

Augusta	$27	Eufaula	$35	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31	Albany	$35	Mobile	51 95
Columbus	35	Atlanta	34	New-Orleans	55 00

which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.

Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON leaves THURSDAY, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.

Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.

Freight received daily; through rates furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

CHANGE OF DAY. EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M..

The favorite sidewheel steamships
ALABAMA, LIMEBURNER, Commander, sails Sept. 8.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Sept. 15.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.

Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. C. RYDER, on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cor. Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MERRIMACK will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

Bills of lading signed and passage tickets also sold at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The first-class steamship TRADE WIND, Capt. A. CHAMPION, Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BLACK CARRIAGE horses, 16 hands high, sound and kind; also, a large sorrel horse, sound and kind. Apply at private stable No. 137 East 34th-st., before 10 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

BUGGY.—A HANDSOME LIGHT-TOP BUGGY, sold at a bargain; also, a fine set harness, at Crossmon's stable, 32d-st., near Lexington-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.

The new and commodious steamer WILLIAM COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton. Freight received every day. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Tuesday trip. For further information apply to
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

INDEPENDENT LINE. FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

Fare to Providence, $2. Fare to Boston, $3.

The new side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 4, 11 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 4, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 5, 12 M.	Wednesday, Sept. 5, 3½ P.M.
Thursday, Sept. 6, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 7, 7 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 7, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 8, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 8, 3½ P. M.	

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENport and Sag Harbor.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 38 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M. ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip. N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT—CHANGE OF PIER.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 27, the steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:45 P. M., and 37th-st., East River, at 3:55 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Fare to 37th-st., 15 cents; ten tickets for $1. No freight received or delivered at 37th-st., and none received at Pier No. 14 after 3 P. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad, the new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains; through in three hours. Fare 75 cents. Excursion tickets $1 25.

STEAMERS FOR BRIDGEPORT DAILY—The steamer BRIDGEPORT, Capt. C. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, (foot Catharine-st.,) at 12 o'clock noon. The steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN McNEIL, leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, at 3 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT DIRECT, by the outside route; steamer SYLVAN GROVE, Capt. LONGSTREET, will leave Peck slip on SUNDAY, Sept. 9, at 8 o'clock; Barclay-st., N. R., at 9 A. M., arriving at Keyport at 11 A. M.; returning leave Keyport at 3:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 5:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M.. Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION.

The Coney Island Ferry Company will make their last trip on TUESDAY, Sept. 11, leaving Christopher-st. at 10; Dey-st. at 10¼; Pier No. 4 North River at 10½ o'clock A. M. The NAUSHON will make an excursion down the bay after leaving Coney Island, giving the passengers an opportunity of viewing the fortifications on Sandy Hook, the highlands of Neversink, &c. The boat will continue her regular trips until the above date.

FISHING BANKS! SEA AIR!!

No more invigorating trip can be taken than down the Bay and out on the Atlantic Ocean as far as the Banks. The safe and commodious steamer WYOMING leaves daily (except Saturdays) from 8th-st., East River, at 7; Peck-slip at 7½; Christopher-st., North River, at 8½, and Pier No. 4 North River, at 9 o'clock A. M. Fare 50 cents. Band of music on board, also bait, lines and refreshments.

POSTPONEMENT.

The excursion of the Union Base-Ball Club of Morrisania, N. Y., to Raritan Grove, has been postponed to FRIDAY, Sept. 7, 1866. Steamboat and Barge will leave Harlem Bridge at 8, and Peck-slip at 9 o'clock A. M.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, FROM AUG. 13, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CELEBRATED

UNION

WASHING

MACHINE,

AND CLOTHES-WRINGER.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

MANGLES OF ALL KINDS.

J. WARD & CO.,

No. 23 Cortlandt-st., No. 102 Summer-st., Boston.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABOUT TO travel abroad should obtain UNITED STATES PASSPORTS through JOHN LANKTREE, Lawyer and Notary Public, No. 15 Centre-st., near the City Hall, New-York.

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the improved EMPIRE GAS-BURNERS, all sizes, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., and No. 268 Canal-st. (near Broadway.)

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON THE HANDsomest avenue in the United States, a piece of ground, 25x200 feet, on east side of Clinton-av., running through to Hamilton-av., between Lafayette and Greene avs.; garden is complete, having paths, grape arbor, and choicest fruit trees, shrubs and vines in their prime; price $8,000, of which $5,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. The purchaser can have (gratis) plans and specifications of a fine house, to front on Clinton-av. He could build stable and coach-house, or two tenement houses, on Hamilton-av. Apply to W. M., No. 52 Cedar-st., up stairs.

ORANGE, N. J.—HOME FOR SUMMER AND Winter for sale on Highland Cove, only five minutes from Valley Depot by plank walk, a new, well-built cottage-house, containing 12 rooms; it has a slate roof; walls filled in with brick; nice piazza, good views, &c.; surroundings first-class; good well, cistern, &c.; price, $8,500; none but parties of good standing need apply; the price is placed low to secure the right neighbor; will be ready for occupancy Oct. 1. Apply to J. S. OTIS, on Highland-av., or A. O. VAN LENNEP, No. 54 Cedar-st., up stairs.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, HOUSE AND four acres, situated on Scotland-st.; grounds handsomely laid out in lawn and flowers; variety of ornamental trees and shrubbery; house two-story and attic, with two-story wing; broad piazza on south side; good garden stocked with Fall vegetables, fruit trees and berries; stable and gas-house; station, five minutes' walk. For particulars apply on the premises, or by letter to Box No. 129 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FINE PROPERTY IN NEWARK, with immediate possession; three minutes' walk from Chestnut-st. Depot, and only 30 minutes from New-York; a fine house, containing 10 rooms and good cellar, gas and good water; plenty of fruit; barn, cow-stable and hennery; lot 102 feet on South-st. by 206 feet on New-Jersey Railroad-av. to Thomas-st.; terms easy. For particulars inquire on the premises of A. T. GOODELL, No. 49 South-st.

$6,000.—BRICK FACTORY BUILDINGS, WITH LONG LEASE, FOR SALE CHEAP—For oil works, distillery, brewery, or other business requiring room and steam power, covering four lots, 50 feet front on West 18th and West 19th sts., running through between 10th and 11th avs.; with stationary engine rated fully 20-horse power, newly fitted up in perfect order. Apply to L. S. HOYT, No. 194 Water-st.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—THE residence of the late James C. Richmond, on College Hill, within 15 minutes' drive of railroad station, will be sold, with 5 to 30 acres of land, including a fine orchard and vineyard; also, farmer's house, &c. The house is of modern style, 7 years old, and contains 12 rooms. On the grounds are several fine sites for building. Apply to A. B. SMITH, Poughkeepsie, or to I. SEATON, No. 107 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE OWNER OF THREE COUNtry places will sell one very cheap—one acre, new house, barn, &c., with choice fruit, $10,000. One of 15 acres, mansion, cottage, barn, and nursery of great variety of fruit, $25,000; and one of 80 acres, extensive improvements, for $15,000. Apply to P. C. ANTHONY, No. 23 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., DELIGHTfully located, ten minutes' walk from depot, a 2½-story modern built cottage, with about 5 lots of ground; the house has just been put in perfect order, and is supplied with gas throughout. Furniture, mostly new, will be sold if desired, and immediate possession given. Address T., Box No 3,333 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE handsome three-story, attic and basement brick house, with high brown-stone stoop and portico, situated No. 62 7th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., this City; lot 25 by 100 feet; house 25 by about 50. Inquire of WM. E. LEWIS, No. 11 Wall-st., or of HENRY U. SLIPPER, No. 231 Pearl-st., Executors.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EAST RIVER AND BUSHWICK INLET (BROOKLYN, E. D.,) FOR SALE.—An entire block of ground between North 12th and North 13th sts., fronting 230 feet on East River; size, 230x657 feet, with right to fill out 364 feet further into the river. Apply to WM. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN., ONE of the most desirable country-seats to be found, containing twenty acres of excellent land, all productive, with large gothic house and good barn and carriage-house, located 1½ miles from depot. For further particulars, inquire of E. K. HAIGHT, with G. W. Moore, Nos. 329 and 331 Broadway, corner Worth-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN WILL AND MUST be sold; that splendid first-class brown-stone front house and lot, not quite 21 feet x 50; lot 100; 4 stories and basement and cellar; it is on the main entrance to the Central Park and will be sold $5,000 below the present cost prices; this is no humbug; immediate possession. Apply to J. & J. FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

$13,000.—A SUPERB FOUR-STORY Philadelphia brick house, brown-stone trimmings; furnished or unfurnished, in elegant order; all modern improvements; immediate possession; located on block fronting Carroll Park, Brooklyn. Apply to W. A. TOWNSEND, No. 8 Carroll-place, Brooklyn, or No. 434 Broome-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE NEW COUNTRY HOUSE on the high ground at Boiling Spring, New-Jersey, eleven rooms, three acres of land, 44 minutes from Broadway—Erie Railway. The best $12,000 place in the suburbs of New-York. Apply to GEO. E. & F. WOODWARD, Editors of the *Horticulturist*, 37 Park-row, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by H. B. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, CONtaining 25 acres, beautifully situated on the Boston turnpike road, within one mile of Mamaroneck depot, commanding a view of Long Island Sound for many miles; terms moderate; for further particulars apply to A. H. WASHBURN, No. 70 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

A FIRST-CLASS (AND NEWLY-FURNISHED) four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, near 5th-av., Murray Hill, for sale or exchange for fine residence, convenient to City; Hudson River preferred.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-story basement house, centrally located; now rents for $1,000; price $7,000. For particulars inquire of WM. A. READ, butter-stand Nos. 51 and 55 Centre Market, New-York, before 1 P. M.

AN ELEGANT PROPERTY, NEW, CONvenient and desirable in all particulars, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Terms favorable.
H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

IN THE BEST AND HEALTHIEST part of Brooklyn—A two-story and attic frame cottage, with extra ground, gas, bath, &c., within fifty yards of the Fulton or Atlantic avenue cars. Address A. Y. Z., Box No. 2,174 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ON 26TH-ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2d avs., a large building covering five lots of ground, lately used as a packing-house; suitable for brewery, manufactory, stables, or any business requiring large space. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A CORNER HOUSE AND LOT ON the southwest corner of Lexington-av. and 60th-st.; 4 stories brown stone; will be sold very low with immediate possession. Apply to J. & J. FENTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-NINE ACRES OF THE late Dr. Creighton's farm, beautifully situated on the east bank of the Hudson, 27 miles from City; ½ mile from station. Inquire of Rev. Dr. MEAD, Post-office, Scarborough, Westchester County.

COLORADO MINING CLAIMS AND VERY desirable lands in most of the States, for sale or exchange at low prices; also, near-by farms and country seats. O. REED, No. 62 Broadway, Room No. 21.

CHEAP, VERY CHEAP COUNTRY store and cottage, only $1,200, in good order. Also, cottage within one hour by rail; terms easy.
JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LOTS ON THE NORTHWEST corner of 116th-st. and 3d-av., thirteen in number, at a bargain. J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—A MANUFACTURING PROPERty, centrally located, with a 50-horse engine and boilers complete. Inquire on the premises, No. 224 West 37th-st.

FOR SALE.—FOUR-STORY HOUSES IN 52D-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Three-story house No. 187 East 50th-st. Three-story houses in 62d-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Apply on the premises at each place.

FOR SALE—IN MITCHELL COUNTY, GA., a very fine plantation of 2,500 acres, in good state of cultivation, with all the crops and movable property. G. SPAULDING, Homestead Company, No. 62 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS NEW brown-stone house; immediate possession. Inquire on premises, No. 93 60th-st., east of Lexington-av., north side, of JOHN GLASS, owner.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE RESIdence of the late I. T. Trotter, on 129th-st., near 5th-av., with six lots and graperies. Apply on the premises.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4TH-av., for descriptive price list of City houses, lots and country property. Mailed free if desired.

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS—$100—$50.

Two new Pension laws giving increased pensions to soldiers who have lost one hand or one foot, and to widows and orphans $2 per month for each child under 16, have been passed by Congress; also, a new bounty law giving to soldiers and the relatives of deceased soldiers $50 and $100 more bounty.

I am now ready with new blanks to make application for the above pensions and bounties.

Accurate copies of all the above laws for sale for 5 cents, or 10 cents each.
CHAS. NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.

Refers, by special permission, to Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of New-York City.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 25, 1866.

A BOARD OF NAVAL OFFICERS, OF which Commodore S. P. Lee is President, will meet at Hartford, Conn, on the 5th of September next, for the examination of volunteer officers who have served not less than two years in the navy for admission into the regular service, in accordance with the provisions of the "Act to define and regulate the appointment of officers in the navy, and for other purposes," approved July 25, 1866.

All persons who are entitled to examination and who wish to avail themselves of its privileges, will at once notify the President of the Board, by letter addressed to Hartford, Conn., giving their own Post-office address. In due time they will receive from him, in reply, a notification when to present themselves for examination. Those who fail to report at the time specified for them to do so, will forfeit all claim to precedence for examination.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

AT SHELDON'S OLD OFFICE, NO. 7 Beekman-st., New-York, additional bounties to discharged soldiers, widows, &c., and all other Government claims collected as usual. Three months extra pay for officers.

ATTENTION!—THE FIRST THIRTY-EIGHT Regiments of N. Y. V. are now entitled to bounty also widows of 3 and 9 months' volunteers. Call at Sheldon's Bounty Agency, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MACHINERY.

LENOIR PATENT GAS ENGINES,

Without fire, coal, smoke or noise. Half-horse to four-horse power for pumping, sawing, turning, &c.
LENOIR GAS ENGINE WORKS, No. 435 East 10th-st., New-York.

GORDON'S PORTABLE SELF-FEEDING drilling machine: the best in the market for light drilling in metals; a useful tool for jobbing mechanics. Can be had at all tool stores and of the undersigned at No. 213 9th-av. A. GORDON.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA.

H. DRAPER....DIRECTOR.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE.

Unavoidable postponement of Verdi's Opera IL TROVATORE to FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 7, when it will be produced with the following great cast: La Boschetti, Leonora; Mlle. de Gebele, Azucena; Signor Tamaro, Manrico; Signor Orlandini, Di Luna; Signor Rosa, Conductor.

Prices of admission: Balcony Boxes, $1 50; Parquette $1; Dress Circle, 75 cts.; Gallery, 30 cts.; Proscenium Boxes, $8 and $10. Seats can be secured without extra charge at the box office and at Beer & Schirmer's.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—MME. RISTORI.

Director....J. GRAU.

Stockholders desiring to retain their respective boxes or seats for the RISTORI SEASON are requested to notify the Director prior to the opening of the public subscription on the 12th inst., viz., by 3 P. M., on the 11th inst., at the Ristori Administration, No. 652 Broadway, Chickering & Sons.

Subscription nights Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

C. W. TAYLEURE....Manager.
THURSDAY, Sept. 6, at 8 o'clock,
LAST NIGHT OF MAGGIE MITCHELL,
who will appear in her famous personation of
FANCHON, THE CRICKET.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, Sept. 10 and 11,
DAN BRYANT AS SHAMUS O'BRIEN.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE,
NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 9, 1866.
ADOLPH NEUENDORFF,
Conducting the grand German Opera Company, has the honor to announce
ONE GRAND SACRED CONCERT
OF
VOCAL AND ORCHESTRAL SACRED AND CLASSIC MUSIC SELECTED FROM
Beethoven, *Mozart*, *Meyerbeer*, *Mohring*, *Marchener*, *Mercadante*, *Von Weber* and *Rossini*.
For which purpose he has engaged
THE OLYMPIC THEATRE, FOR SUNDAY EVENING, SEPT. 9, 1866.

The names of the artistes engaged, together with the programme of great excellence, will appear in future announcement.

ANSCHUTZ MUSIC INSTITUTE,

STECK'S MUSIC HALL,
NO. 141 EAST 8TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH-AV.

The office of the Institute is now open from 9 to 4 P. M., for the reception of applications and examination of pupils. For circulars, terms, &c., apply as above. The course will commence Sept. 17.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS

AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THEO. THOMAS'
80th POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Sept. 6, at 8 o'clock.
PROGRAMME:

1. March—"Avant"....Gung'l
2. Overture—"Maritana"....Wallace
3. Waltz—"Dreams of Love"....Lanner
4. Selection—"Ione"....Petrella
5. Overture—"Poet and Peasant"....Suppe
6. Solo for flute—"Caprice de Concert"....Terschack
Mr. F. J. EBEN.
7. Waltz—"Schwarzblatt'l aus'm Weanerwald" Farbach
8. Polka—"Anvil"....Parlow
9. Selection—"Freyschutz"....Weber
10. Fantasie—"Traumbilder" (Visions in a Dream)....Lumbye
11. Lied—"Serenade"....Schubert
12. Galop—"Snowflakes"....Bilse

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. NO POSTPONEMENT.

BILLIARDS.

THE GRAND TOURNAMENT OF THE STATE AND PROVINCIAL CHAMPIONS is now being played at the HIPPOTHEATRON, 14TH-ST.,

The seances commencing at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and 8 o'clock in the evening.

Besides the champions Messrs. PHELAN, TIEMAN, McDEVITT, GOLDTHWAIT, CAHILL, JOSEPH DION, Champion of America, and other leading experts, will play.

Admission 50 cents; reserved seats $1.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A PLEASant house in West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., well furnished, in perfect order, will be rented, with all its contents, to a responsible private family, for six months or longer. Price $500 per month. Address R. B., Box No. 2,719 Post-office.

TO LET—FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS, THE large, convenient and completely furnished English basement house No. 161 West 23d-st., owned by Henry Van Schaick, now in Europe. Rent $6,000 per annum. Apply to PHILIP REYNOLDS, No. 69 Liberty-st.

TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A pleasantly situated second floor, containing five rooms, gas and water. Call at No. 71 West 45th-st., northwest corner. A rare chance for a party wishing to commence housekeeping at once.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, fully furnished, to lease near 5th-av., to private family only. Address Post-office Box No. 1,403.

TO LET—A ROOM, BEDROOM AND PANTRY in house No. 30 Stanton-st., to one person; can be seen only on Thursday. References required.

A FEW CHOICE NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms to let, to gentlemen. No. 129 West 44th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

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HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR HIRE, IN CONNECTICUT, in or near a village, a good house with from two to five acres of land; price must be moderate. Address, giving description, price, &c., THOMAS EVERETT, Station D, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—A MEDIUM-SIZED first-class unfurnished residence in or near the City; if out of town, Orange preferred. S. H. PETERSON, Box No. 337 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE within an hour's ride of the City. Address, stating terms, &c., J. H. TIEMANN, No. 240 Pearl-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 58 WEST 23RD-STREET.

Families and single gentlemen may obtain desirable rooms with board. Reference required.

BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain nicely-furnished rooms and superior board near Stuyvesant-square. Family private. Address HOME, Box No. 511 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITAble for gentlemen and their wives; also rooms in suites; a pleasant room without board. No. 34 West 29th-st. Dinner at 6.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—A PRIvate family will let an entire floor, with exclusive use of bath, &c., with private parlor and private table, from Oct. 1, or sooner if required, to a small family; everything first-class; unexceptionable references given and required. Address Box No. 2,793 Post-office, for three days.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS, WITH first-class private table, may be obtained for families or parties of gentlemen, in 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address R., Box No. 1,604 Post-office. Highest references required.

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A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN 32D-ST. will let a second floor elegantly furnished, with board; none need apply but those willing to pay a liberal price. References required. Address L. C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—A FAMILY OF THREE adults, without servants, want board for the Winter; require the use of a parlor and two bed-rooms; prefer arranging with a private family. Address C., Box No. 4,673 New-York Post-office.

VERY ELEGANT SUITES, TWO TO five rooms, in a handsome English-basement house; entire parlor floor, superbly furnished; exclusively private table. R. W. P., Station D.

A VERY HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR of four rooms, well furnished, for four persons, in a private house, with or without board. Inquire at No. 28 University-place.

NO. 50 WEST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., an elegant parlor; also, other rooms handsomely furnished to let, with first-class board. References.

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VERY DESIRABLE, LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished rooms; every convenience; with or without board; at No. 46 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A FLOOR THREE rooms deep at No. 66 East 17th-st.; private table if desired.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN at No. 143 East 9th-st., by MRS. S. E. ANDREWS, of New-Orleans.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR FALL OR WINter at a farm-house near railroad station, 30 miles from New-York; excellent accommodations on reasonable terms. Apply to E. M. CONDON, Chappaqua, Westchester County, or at No. 335 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 27.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD AT SUMMIT, N. J., one hour from New-York per Morris and Essex Railroad; house three minutes' walk from depot. Those desiring a pleasant home address Mrs. WM. B. STOUGHTON.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED for Fall and Winter at moderate rates, five minutes' walk from the depot. R. S. STEVENSON, Henry-st., Stamford.

ON THE SEASHORE, IN A PRIVATE family, handsome rooms, with superior table. Apply to L. KERSTEN, at Bath, New-Utrecht, L. I.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will remain open until the 1st of October; rooms can be engaged at the Astor House, New-York, or by telegraph to the hotel; rooms with fire and gas.
C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

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THOMAS E. SUTTON, PRINTER, NO. 142 Fulton-st., between Nassau-st. and Broadway. Job and card printing, in all its branches, neatly and correctly executed at reasonable rates.

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BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
GRAND OPENING OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE NEW AND SPLENDID DRAMATIC COMPANY.
AFTERNOON AT 2,
J. Howard Payne's celebrated Drama of
THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA.
Characters by the full talented company.
EVERY EVENING AT 8,
the great sensational drama, in three acts, of
THE LONE HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE.

Possessing the most absorbing interest, abounding in situations which are ingenious and surprising, culminating in a series of the
MOST STARTLING EFFECTS.

Previous to the drama, Miss FANNY TURNER, the charming Female Drummer, who will appear with
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER.
DANCE by the Liliputian Wonder, GEN. GRANT, Jr.
To be seen at all hours.

COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING
THE GREAT LION-SLAYER,
consisting of the Heads, Horns, Tusks, Skins, &c., of the HIPPOPOTAMUS, RHINOCEROS, ELEPHANTS, GIRAFFES, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS and OTHER AFRICAN ANIMALS,
NUMBERING OVER 3 000 SPECIMENS,
slain by this intrepid Hunter during
FIFTEEN YEARS' HUNTING IN AFRICA.
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD,
three years old, weighs 196 pounds.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES, BLACK SWANS,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS,
MILLER'S NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY,
contains portraits of all the Union Generals.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.

Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, Geological, Conchological and Numismatic Collections. Historical Relics. 200,000 other Curiosities.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER....Director.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Sept. 6,
AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
in Dion Boucicault's Drama,
RIP VAN WINKLE;
OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.
FOUNDED ON
WASHINGTON IRVING'S BEAUTIFUL STORY.

New scenery, painted by E. Hayes and D. A. Strong. Descriptive music by Thomas Baker, Esq., and Mr. Revere.

The cast embracing Messrs. Stoddart, C. Peters, Barron, M. C. Daly, Hind, Sinclair, Mrs. Saunders and Miss Kate Newton.

Seats can be secured from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 8,
THE GRAND MATINEE, commencing at 2 o'clock.
THE GRAND MATINEE, commencing at 2 o'clock.
Representation of the gorgeous spectacle
THE ICE WITCH,
THE ICE WITCH,
with the Charming Fairy Stars,
THE WEBB SISTERS.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS
AND ALL THE STAR FEATURES.

Admission to all parts of the house for the Matinee, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.

This year's second and last
SUMMER-NIGHT'S FESTIVAL,
will take place next THURSDAY, 6th inst., at PAUL FALK'S LION PARK, 8th-av. and 109th-st., commencing at 4 P. M.

Grand Japanese Illumination; Grand Reception; Two monster Orchestras; Bal Champetre.

Musical Directors—Carl Anschutz and Carl Bergmann.

Tickets—$2, admitting one gentleman and ladies; to be had at the following offices:
E. Krollpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st.
J. O. Hundt, No. 46 Dey-st.
John Sattig, No. 200 Broadway.
G. Pupke, No. 73 Franklin-st.
Hanfft Brothers, No. 697 Broadway.
F. Spangenberg, No. 883 Broadway, and from the members generally.

In case of unfavorable weather the Festival will be held next day, Friday, the 7th.
THE COMMITTEE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Mr. Wheatley respectfully announces that this establishment will open for the season on
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 10, 1866.
The sale of secured seats will commence at the Box-office on
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 8, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Particulars in future advertisements.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE—NOS. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel. BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. First week of DICK SANDS and TIM HAYS in their great Champion Challenge Clog Trial Dance. CROWDED HOUSES! Brilliant success of W. S. and J. H. Budworth and the new company in a diversified programme of rare excellence. Admission 50 and 35 cents; reserved seats 75 cents. Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

SPECIAL NOTICE—TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MUSICAL MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION. On the second THURSDAY in September (13th,) at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery, the election of President and other officers will take place according to the charter.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being surgar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

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Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists.
DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this City, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Mme. RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity resulting from self-abuse, &c. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

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A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

MR. STUART
has sincere pleasure in announcing that he has been enabled to induce
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
who has just closed a Summer engagement unequaled for
BRILLIANCY AND DURATION,
to appear for
NINE NIGHTS
NINE NIGHTS
more, previous to his departure from New-York, in a series of those delightful representations which his genius has created.

To afford an opportunity to his friends and admirers to see him in as many as possible of
THE DIFFERENT CHARACTERS
with which his
NAME AND FAME
are identified, the pieces will, as far as practicable, be nightly changed.

This series of performances must be
THE LAST
which Mr. BROUGHAM can present this season in New-York, and will offer to many who have been unable during the Summer to witness his performances to see this great artist in a variety of his own creations.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 6,
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 6,
he will appear in the latest of those creations as
RODERICK O'DONNELL,
in his own Irish drama of
O'DONNELL'S MISSION,
O'DONNELL'S MISSION,
presented with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
and
A POWERFUL CAST.

☞ Speaking of this performance, the world-renowned Irish boy,
MILES O'REILLY,
says:

"In his portraiture of Irishmen, John Brougham is what he portrays, and holds the mirror up to Nature with a fidelity which is marvelous, considering the provocations of the situation; for who but an artist of genius can define the delicate bounds which divide the naturally grotesque and the artificially comic Irishry, as it really is, and the caricatures drawn of it by clumsy Patties? What bathos is to pathos, caricature is to comedy. Now Brougham is imbued with the true genius of comedy. Even where the parts are of low comedy, his acting of them is of high comedy—so high, indeed, that he relieves the Irishman of the stage from all the grossness with which inartistic comedians overload him. Brougham has done more than any man we know now to humanize the conception of the Irishman, so that in his personations he never degenerates into a clod, but under every circumstance retains a characteristic sense of individuality, so striking that he can never be mistaken for aught other than an Irishman; but at the same time so ingenious that, while he amuses the public by his pranks, he never forfeits their affection, or loses his hold upon their esteem."

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor....Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, Sept. 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th.
Second week of the successful engagement of
Mr. E. EDDY
and
HENRIETTA IRVING,
who will appear in a new sensational drama, in 3 acts, and a
PROLOGUE
entitled
ROCOMBOLE,
OR
KNAVES OF HEARTS,
Mr. EDDY AND HENRIETTA IRVING
in
FOUR GREAT CHARACTERS.

Rocombole, Joseph Toppart,	Mr. E. EDDY
Baccarat, Mme. Charmet,	HENRIETTA IRVING

The farce of
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA
and the
MAID OF CROISSEY.
FRIDAY—Benefit of HENRIETTA IRVING.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers....LEWIS BAKER and MARK SMITH
THIS EVENING
THREE NEW PIECES,
THE DEBUTANTE
in which Lewis Baker and Mrs. Gomersal will appear.
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET—BURLESQUE
Mark Smith and Company.
To conclude with
LOLA MONTEZ,
Mr. and Mrs. GOMERSAL, Mrs. WOOD and COMPANY.
In preparation, with additions, rewritten and reconstructed,
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST—BURLESQUE.
Dress Circle and Parquette, 75 cents.
Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Balcony Chairs, $1.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager....G. L. FOX
MISS FANNY HERRING.
G. L. FOX. C. K. FOX.
Wm. Marden, Mr. and Mrs. Rynar, Linyard, Miss E. Reynolds.
SIX YEARS AFTER;
Or, THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN'S WIFE.
A new drama. First time in this country.
THREE GREEN MEN.
A brilliant company in the above pieces.

IRVING HALL.

Irving-place, corner of 15th-st.
TUESDAY, Sept. 4.
HANLON BROTHERS.
GRAND CURRICULUM.

Testimonial entertainments to the amateur Gymnasts of the City of New-York. 100 medals will be awarded to the best amateur Gymnasts; also the Hanlon Brothers' versatile Company in their great acts.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.
Matinee, WEDNESDAY, 2½ o'clock.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY.

GRAND OPENING CONCERT, NO. 820 BROADWAY,
AT IRVING HALL, Sept. 10.
On this occasion Mr. MOLLENHAUER will be assisted by the following distinguished artists:
Madame MARIE FREDERICI, Soprano.
Mr. B. BOECKELMANN, (his first appearance in America.)
Mr. J. POLLACK, Pianist, (from the Royal Theatre of Dresden.)
Mr. LOUIS SCHREIBER, Cornet.
Mr. HENRY MOLLENHAUER, Violoncello.
Mr. J. ZEISS, Mr. E. GRAMM, Violin.

Tickets $1; concert to begin at 8 o'clock; doors open at 7 o'clock.

For particulars see programme.

The first of the semi-monthly Classical Matinees (for the benefit of pupils and their friends exclusively) will be given in the new hall of the Conservatory, No. 820 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, on which occasion the following pieces will be performed:

Quartette—(E minor,) two violins, viola and cello....Beethoven
Romanesca du 16 ieme siecle (from the 16th century.)
Chaconn—Violin....S. Bach
Trio—(B flat,) piano, violin and cello....Franz Schuberth

Two pieces, which will be mentioned in the programme, are to be performed at each matinee by pupils of the Conservatory, in order that the public may have an opportunity to judge of the progress made.

Tuition for all branches taught at the Conservatory $10 per quarter.

Arrangements are being made to procure the services of two of the most distinguished artists and teachers of Europe, and no expense will be spared to make the Conservatory the first musical institution in the country, and in every respect preeminently worthy of the public patronage.

BILLIARDS.

NATIONAL AMERICAN BILLIARD ASSOCIATION.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming members of the above association will please send in their names and subscriptions to the permanent Secretary.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.
President, DUDLEY KAVANAGH, of New-York.
Vice-President, JOHN FRAWLEY, of Cleveland, Ohio.
Treasurer, F. GROTE, of New-York.
Southern and Western Secretary, J. W. McCULLAGH, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
JOHN M. BRUNSWICK, of Cincinnati, Ohio.
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WILLIAM GOLDTHWAIT, of Boston.
MICHAEL GEARY, of New-York.
JAMES E. BOYLE, of New-York.

By order, SAMUEL DAVID,
Permanent Secretary, No. 59 West 14th-st., N. Y.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE.—MME. VARIAN HOFFMAN, Prima Donna, will debut in "La Somnambula," FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 7.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE—TROTTING.

OPENING OF THE FALL SEASON.
GRAND TROT FOR A PURSE OF $1,500,
BETWEEN GEORGE WILKES AND LADY THORN,
ON FRIDAY, SEPT. 7.

The above-named famous horses will trot for a purse of $1,500, mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness.

J. Crook's br. s. GEORGE WILKES.
D. Pfifer's b. m. LADY THORN.

These horses were never finer than they are now, and a great desire to have them brought together, on the Fashion Course, having been expressed by the public, I offered two purses of $1,500 each conditioned upon their acceptance. I am now glad to be able to say that the horses have entered. The date of the wagon trot will be announced hereafter. George Wilkes and Lady Thorn have trotted four races together this year. They have been very close, finely contested events, the stallion winning two and the mare two.

A special train will leave Hunter's Point at 11½, 1½, and 2½. The boat leaves James-slip ferry at 2 P. M., and 34th-st. every five minutes. The Astoria ferry is running regular from 92d-st. throughout the day.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Proprietor.

MUSICAL.

KINDT & MANZ

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—$75 to $1,000 each. Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, where may be found much the largest assortment of reed instruments in the country. A few second-hand melodeons and harmoniums at low prices.

CHEAPEST PIANOFORTES FOR CASH—Warranted five years for tone, finish and durability. Second-hand pianos very cheap. Warerooms, No. 18 Amity-st., near Broadway. J. BIDDLE.

A ROSEWOOD UPRIGHT PIANO FOR $100; good second-hand for $50. Pianos to let or sold on installments, at the manufactory, No. 143 East 23d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A LADY WILL GIVE LESSONS on the guitar at the pupil's residence, at $5 per course. Address J. R., Station D, 8th-st.

WANTED—AN ORGANIST FOR A FEW months. Apply at piano rooms, No. 841 Broadway, from 6 to 7 P. M.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Upon his return from Europe, about Sept. 15, Mr. Dodworth will be at the Academy on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 9 to 12 A. M., for the purpose of meeting those who would like to place their children under his charge. Classes will commence about the first of October.

Mr. FRANK DODWORTH will return at the same time, and will commence his classes in Brooklyn about the same time as above.

NEW-YORK STATE CONVENTION.

(Continued from First Page.)

their electoral votes, nor will such votes be counted, and in such cases they will not be counted. I assume further that while this law remains in force it will be executed, and that if the Southern States should attempt to vote in defiance of it, that the President, who will be bound to execute the law will arrest such an illegal and revolutionary proceeding. From the President's haste to denounce the Louisiana Convention as an illegal assembly, although it was not held in violation of any law, I cannot doubt that that he will prevent any election or meeting of the Presidential electors which shall be prohibited by act of Congress. If contrary to my assumption, President JOHNSON shall refuse to perform this plain duty, I assume further that other constitutional means will be employed to execute the laws. Again, I assume that any attempt by the South to trample such a law underfoot would unite the North, and that the South, standing alone, would not obtain that majority which would be wanted as a pretext for taking possession of the Government, and in either of these cases the scheme would fail, and as to a second rebellion, why if these gentlemen are not satisfied with their experience in the first, let them try the second. Yes, let them try it. At the first tap of the drum an army, composed of veteran troops, capable of overcoming all opposition, would come to the rescue, and, adopting the President's opinion that traitors must be punished, and soldiers would proceed to punish them, and I assume further that this time it would be effectually done—done without the intervention of President or Congress, court, jury, or military commission. We tender these people the olive branch, but if they will not have it so, they can have the sword. One thing is certain. The vanquished must not dictate terms to the victors, even with the support of the "Bread and Butter" brigade. Let this Convention proceed with the performance of its high duties with firm reliance on the justice of our cause, on the stout hearts and strong arms of the Union Party, and on the continued favor of Him who has hitherto helped and saved our nation. Let a ticket be nominated that shall be in full accord with the predominate sentiments of the party. Let a platform be presented that shall not be watered with a mixture of sympathy with treason, under the sugar-coated talk of "Conservatism." To have it work, let it be unreservedly committed to the judgment and support of the people. New-York, depend upon it, will not in this great crisis, prove recreant to her proud position and her ancient renown. Her people will roll up a majority for your ticket that will be heeded at the White House, and will exert a powerful influence in restoring throughout rebeldom that better state of feeling which succeeded the downfall of Richmond, and which existed when the armies of the Confederacy lay prostrate and powerless at the feet of GRANT, SHERIDAN, SHERMAN, and the victorious armies of the Union.

Three cheers was called for Tompkins County, the home of Senator CORNELL, and which was responded to loudly.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Mr. GREELEY moved the Convention go into nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, which was carried.

Mr. GREELEY, in a brief, earnest speech in behalf of the recognition of the soldiers, presented the name of Col. STEWART L. WOODFORD.

Ex-Mayor ANDREWS, of Syracuse, nominated the present incumbent, Hon. THOS. G. ALVORD, on the ground that it would be unjust to renominate Mr. FENTON and not his able associate.

J. T. HURLBURD, of St. Lawrence, nominated WM. A. WHEELER, of Franklin, eulogizing him as a loyal patriot and a gentleman every way qualified for the high position.

Gen. VAN PATTEN, of Herkimer; MARTIN J. TOWNSEND, JAMES H. RAMSEY and others followed in support of Mr. ALVORD, urging his superiority in long experience in the affairs of the State.

Gen. VAN WYCK paid high compliment to Gen. WOODFORD both as a soldier and an advocate and experienced soldier.

DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN urged the nomination of WM. A. WHEELER.

A *viva voce* vote resulted as follows: THOMAS GALWOOD, 160; WM. A. WHEELER, 54; S. L. WOODFORD, 167.

The second vote resulted as follows, Mr. WHEELER's name having been withdrawn: S. L. WOODFORD, 230; THOMAS GALWOOD, 155. Nomination of Mr. WOODFORD made unanimous.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW and GEORGE DAWSON had positively refused to allow their names to be used.

Recess till 8 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 5—8½ P. M.

At the suggestion of CHARLES S. SPENCER a gentleman named CLARK was invited to sing a song, and sang a song of freedom.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for Canal Commissioners. STEPHEN T. HOYT, of Steuben; Col. GATES, of Ulster, and Major O. B. LATHAM, of Seneca, were named. A delegate stated that he was authorized to withdraw the name of BENJAMIN F. BRUCE.

The vote resulted: GATES, 134; HOYT, 180; LATHAM, 29; BRUCE, 1.

Mr. HOYT's nomination was made unanimous.

A SPEECH.

Gen. WOODFORD was then introduced by Mr. TREMAINE as the candidate of the Republican Union Party for Lieutenant-Governor, and the next President of the Senate. He was welcomed with repeated cheers, and addressed the Convention briefly on the issues of the day.

PRISON INSPECTOR.

For Candidate for Inspector of State Prisons—Gen. Moffatt, of Clinton; Dr. Bates, of Jefferson; Gen. Hammond, of Essex County. Moffat received 78; Hammond, 186; Bates, 67.

JAMES A. BELL withdrew the name of Dr. BATES and moved that the nomination of Gen. HAMMOND be made unanimous. It was announced that Lieut.-Gov. ALVORD was present, and on being invited to address the Convention he spoke briefly, expressing hearty concurrence in the action of the Convention to-day, and promising to give the ticket his most earnest and unwavering support.

THE PLATFORM.

There were calls for Gen. BRUCE, but he was not present. CHAS. S. SPENCER presented, as a communication, the resolutions adopted yesterday before the Loyal League. GEO. WM. CURTIS then reported the following resolutions as the platform, which were adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That by the grace of God, and the valor and intelligence of the people, the Constitution has been maintained as the supreme law of the land, and that every political, social and industrial interest of the country, as well as the most earnest desire of every generous and patriotic heart, imperatively demand the speediest restoration of the Union, which is consistent with constitutional justice and national safety.

Resolved, That the Union of the United States is perpetual, and that no power exists either in the Federal Government or in the several States rightly to dissolve or destroy it. No State can rightfully secede from the Union or withdraw or withhold its representative to Congress with intent to prejudice the Government, nor can the jurisdiction of the General Government over a State and its inhabitants, or its rightful authority to execute its laws therein to any extent, be lost or impaired by rebellion and law, or other unlawful conduct of a State, or by treason of its people. But while the constitutional authority of the Federal Government can in no wise be impaired by the acts of the State or its people, a State may by rebellion and war on its part, or treason on the part of its inhabitants, or by the abrogation of its loyal State Government, and the creation and maintenance of one alien and hostile in its form, so far in fact rupture its relations to the Union as to suspend its power to exercise the right and privileges which it possessed under the Constitution. That against such rebelling State the Federal Government may wage war for its subjection, using for that purpose all the powers of the laws of war as recognized by the laws of nations; and when that end is accomplished it belongs to the legislative power of the Government to determine at what time the State by the establishment of a Government republican in form under the Constitution and the complete abandonment of its rebellion and the return to loyalty of its inhabitants may safely resume the exercise of its rights and privileges under the Constitution which have been inert and suspended by its own wrong, and the doctrine that such State has kept perfect and unimpaired all its rights and privileges while in rebellion and war, to be used as is option, and is itself to judge when it is in proper condition to resume their enjoyment, is false and pernicious, and the other doctrine that the President is alone sole judge of the period when such suspension shall be at an end and the State permitted to resume its power in the Union is equally unsound.

Resolved, That the pending amendment to the Constitution, proposed by Congress, which defines citizenship in the United States and the civil rights of citizens, which equalizes national representation among the several States, which disables from national or local office—at the pleasure of the people represented in Congress—those who having taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States shall have engaged in rebellion against the equality of the States in Congress. That the continued absence of ten of the late insurgent States in Congress, is due solely to their refusal to recognize this change, and that their claim to enter Congress before that change is acknowledged, is a demand that a bloody attempt to dissolve the Union shall be rewarded with increased representation of political power.

Resolved, That in pursuance of these principles the late insurgent States were required by the President, subject to the approval of Congress, to accede to certain conditions, including the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment of Emancipation, which works a change in the constitutional basis of representation prejudicial to same, and which declares the validity of the public debt of the United States, and invalidates every debt incurred by any attempt to overthrow the Union, is essential to engraft upon the organic law the legitimate results of the war, commends itself by its justice, humanity and moderation to every patriotic heart, and that when any of the late insurgent States shall adopt that amendment, such State should at once, by its loyal Representatives, be permitted to resume its place in Congress.

Resolved That inequalities of guarantees of personal and political liberty is dangerous to the peace of States and welfare of freemen, and that we shall sincerely rejoice if the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment shall tend to that equalization of all political rights among citizens of the Union, upon which cheerfully the future peace, prosperity and power of the United States must depend.

Resolved, That the President of the United States, in denouncing as unconstitutionally incompetent the Congress whose lawful authority he has officially recognized, convicts himself of usurpation of power, and that the tragical massacre of faithful citizens in Memphis and New-Orleans should admonish him that his policy encourages a spirit fatal to national tranquility, and which indefinitely delays the restoration of the Union.

Resolved, That REUBEN E. FENTON, by his able, faithful and vigilant discharge of his duties of Governor, has deserved and secured the confidence and gratitude of the people of our State, and we present him as a candidate for reelection, in the assured trust that his nomination will be ratified by an increased and commanding majority.

Resolved, That we recognize in the other candidates on our ticket men who have proved, in the field and elsewhere, the patriotic fidelity and conspicuous capacity which commend them to the hearty support of the people of New-York.

Resolved, That alike as to our own and other lands we take our stand on the glorious platform which prefaces and justified our fathers' Declaration of Independence, wherein liberty is commended not as the prerogative of a superior race or caste, but as the natural birthright of all men inalienable save by crime. We rejoice to witness the progress which other nations are making in the practical recognition of this inestimable truth, and we confidently trust that the day is not distant when throughout the civilized world there shall no more be found a despot, a vassal, or a slave.

Resolved, That we cherish in grateful and eternal remembrance the brave soldiers and sailors who, through four years of fire and blood, bore the banner of the Union to glorious victory, and that we hold in undying honor the brave men of every race in the insurgent States who during the late war, and under the most ferocious persecution, heroically maintained their faith in the Union, and succored its imprisoned soldiers; and that we pledge to them, to every citizen everywhere in the land, who is now sincerely faithful to the Union, our unswerving sympathy and support, praying them to close up the mighty line, and hand in hand and heart in heart to move on to assured triumph that, in the words of our beloved and immortal leader, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, who, though dead, yet speaketh, "The Government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Gen. BARLOW urged the delegates to do all in their power to secure the fullest attention of soldiers and sailors at the Convention to be held here on the 20th inst.

On motion of CHARLES S. SPENCER, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the State Central Committee for the City of New-York, or a majority thereof appointed by this Convention, be instructed to assemble, on Tuesday evening next, at some place to be designated by them, and elect three inspectors for each Assembly District in said city, whose duty it shall be to give in two daily papers in said city forthwith, for two successive days, notice in the respective Assembly Districts, at times and places specified by them they will meet to enroll the names of all Union Republicans in said district who indorse and support the platform and principles of this Convention, and on such enrollment again give notice in two daily papers, for two successive days, that at times and places to be specified by them, they will hold elections for officers of the associations so formed, and for a Union Republican General Committee, to be composed of one delegate from each district, and one additional delegate for every 300 Union Republican voters in such district, a fraction of over 100 to be counted for one delegate, to be estimated upon the Presidential vote of 1864; and that such Committee so formed shall be the Union Republican Committee of said city until January 1, 1868, and shall be by said association so formed, thereafter renewed once each year; and the Committee so formed shall be the sole authority for calling Convention of Union Republican Party in said city, and shall administer its affairs.

Mr. SPENCER stated that but three of the New-York delegation present withheld their consent to this resolution.

THE ADDRESS.

Judge JAMES stated that the address, which covers twenty foolscap pages, is simply an elaboration of the resolutions, and on motion it was not read and ordered to be printed in the proceedings.

With cheers for the ticket the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

The following is the State Committee:

Dist.	Dist.
1—Wm. H. Gleason.	16—Blask.
2—Chas. W. Godard.	18—John McDonald.
3—Horatio N. Hoit.	19—Frederick Julian.
4—Joshua G. Abbe.	20—James A. Bell.
5—Wm. H. McKinney.	21—Charles H. Hopkins.
6—Isaac Dayton.	22—Lanter H. Conklin.
7—Martin B. Brown.	23—Frank Hiscock.
8—Waldo Hutchins.	24—S. G. Hardly.
9—Amor J. Williamson.	25—Isaac L. Endrass.
10—H. D. Robertson.	26—A. B. Cornell.
11—Ezra Farrington.	27—Charles G. Fairman.
12—John H. Ketchum.	28—A. H. King.
13—John Lyon.	29—Wm. H. Merrill.
14—Hamilton Harris.	30—Isaac M. Schermerhorn.
15—John H. Winslow.	31—George W. Palmer.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

INCIDENTS OF THE JOURNEY FROM DETROIT TO CHICAGO.

Crowds Gathered at all the Stations—The President Addresses them in Brief Speeches—Arrival and Enthusiastic Reception at Chicago.

DEPARTURE FROM DETROIT.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Sept. 5—10:30 A. M.

The Presidential party had a military and Masonic escort to the station of the Michigan Central Railroad, and the President, in leaving, stood on the platform of the rear car, where he was heartily cheered. The car in which the party are seated is in all respects magnificent, and decorated suitably to the occasion with festoons of flags and flowers. When the train came in sight of Detroit River the revenue cutter fired a salute, and the sailors hastily ascending the upper deck gave three cheers. The day is beautifully clear. We are now on our way to Chicago, and have a journey of 280 miles before us.

AT YPSILANTI.

YPSILANTI, Wednesday, Sept. 5—10:45 A. M.

The President here made a lively speech to some thousands of persons, and was presented with bouquets.

AT ANN ARBOR.

ANN ARBOR, Wednesday, Sept. 5—11:15 A. M.

The President addressed the people, and here, as at Ypsilanti, Gen. GRANT and Admiral FARRAGUT were the recipients of enthusiastic cheers.

SPEECHES AT ALBION.

ALBION—1:45 P. M.

The party left the car and went to a stand erected near the track. The President, the Secretary of State Gen. GRANT, Admiral FARRAGUT, Postmaster-General RANDALL, Secretary WELLES, and Maj.-Gens. STEEDMAN and ROUSSEAU were introduced and vociferously cheered. Minister ROMERO was presented to the audience, when three cheers were given for the Republic of Mexico, music was played and a salute fired. The people of the town and neighborhood were assembled in large numbers. The President was welcomed in a short speech, the speaker saying the people depended upon him to continue the course which he commenced in order to a restoration of all the States, and the preservation of their liberties.

The President, in his reply, spoke of his ambition having been gratified in the holding of office from Alderman to President, and said that the remainder of his life should be devoted to the protection of the Constitution and the Union.

LARGE GATHERING AT MARSHALL.

MARSHALL, Mich.—2:20 P. M.

Proceedings similar to those just related took place in the midst of a dense concourse of people. The distinguished excursionists, on returning to the cars, brought with them boquets presented by ladies at all the stations. When the party left the cars they passed through lines of Knights-Templars, who were either residents of the towns or some of those who had joined us from Chicago—an entire car-load of them.

A SPEECH BY SECRETARY SEWARD.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—3 P. M.

The party proceeded to a stand round which had gathered thousands of people. Secretary SEWARD made a brief speech. He proposed three cheers for the thirty-six States of the Union, which were enthusiastically given. He added: "I want to know whether you are to have a monarchy to reign over these States, or an elected President according to the Constitution; and I would like to know that as ANDREW JOHNSON was elected by only twenty-five States, whether you want President JOHNSON to be the President of thirty-six States? [Three cheers, and cries of "We want him President over thirty-six States."] Mr. SEWARD concluded: The vote is carried. (Laughter.) I have no more to say.

The President made a few remarks.

AT KALAMAZOO.

KALAMAZOO, Wednesday Sept. 5,—4 P. M.

Here a very large concourse of people greeted the excursionists. Hon. CHARLES E. STUART made the welcome peech. Three cheers were given for the President and for the others who were introduced in succession, viz.: Senator Seward, Gen. Grant, Admiral Farragut, Postmaster-General Rnndall, Senator Doolittle, Gens. Custer, Steadman and Rousseau; Rear-Admiral Radford, and others. The President was formally introduced to the audience. He said it was gratifying to be thus warmly received through such a representative—one whom he had known in days gone by with whom he had sat in both branches of Congress, and with whom he had toiled for the best interests of the Western people. He knew there was some disparity of opinion between them, but why not let this subside when the Government itself was at stake. The orator had made some allusions to STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS, who the President said was his friend. They both entered upon public life together, and made speeches on the bill to restore the fine of Gen. JACKSON, which was imposed by the Judge of New-Orleans for a military act while defending that city from a foreign enemy. We have just passed through a bloody conflict, and the great question now is whether all these States shall be restored, and the Union to our children and their children's children. Notwithstanding calumny and detraction he had determined to stand by the Constitution, let the consequences be what they may.

AT NILES—A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

We halted for ten minutes. The party proceeded to a stand previously erected, where the President and other high officers, including Gen. GRANT and Admiral FARRAGUT, were enthusiastically cheered. While the applause was in full blast a portion of the platform gave way, some of those who were standing on it fell between the planks. A boy was seriously hurt, while others escaped with bruises. The excitement was very great, but it subsided as soon as an assurance was given that no lives were lost or limbs broken. The President and the distinguished members of the party were on the front of the platform the timbers of which kept their places. When order was restored, Secretary SEWARD was heard exclaiming facetiously, "We, gentlemen, did not build this platform." The President, in the course of his response, said we have a platform that can't be broken, and that is the Constitution of the United States. [Cheers.] There was no power under the canopy of Heaven that can break it. It was made by WASHINGTON, and our fathers, and cemented with their blood.

The party then cheered as the train resumed its way.

AT MICHIGAN CITY.

MICHIGAN CITY—7:45 P. M.

A large number of persons were assembled, among them firemen with their torches. This is in Speaker COLFAX's district.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The President replied to the welcome address, saying that several years ago he spoke in this vicinity in behalf of those who were pledged to the Union, but now they maintain that the Union is divided, that the Government should be sustained at the point of the bayonet, and that taxation and representation should not go together. If you ones give up the Constitution, you have no guarantee for freedom. While his life lasted he would devote all his energies in behalf of the Union. By your efforts, he said, property has been saved from fire, and now let me appeal to you to keep your engines in order, and save the Constitution from destruction.

Admiral FARRAGUT, Secretary SEWARD and others were introduced, and cheered by the assemblage.

A CHICAGO DELEGATION.

A delegation of a hundred citizens of Chicago here came on board to escort the President and party to that city.

ARRIVAL AT CHICAGO.

We arrived in Chicago at 10:30. We have now reached the main point of our destination. Here we were met by a tremendously large concourse of people so that it was with difficulty the excursionists could get through the crowd to the carriages. After extreme pressure this was accomplished. The party drove from the railroad station through Lake-street. The Tremont Hotel was illuminated with Chinese lanterns, and sky-rockets and other pyrotechnics were ignited. Arriving at the Sherman House, there was another similar exhibition on the part of that establishment. All along the route thousands of persons blocked the foot and cross ways, and the greatest possible excitement existed, men rushing to and fro and jostling one another to keep up with the carriages containing the President, Gen. GRANT, and Admiral FARRAGUT, and the other most distinguished of the excursionists. The scene before the Sherman House was wild beyond description. Constant huzzas and calls for the President and GRANT.

THE PARTY MET BY THE MAYOR.

The Mayor of the city, Mr. RICE, met the President at the entrance of the hotel and escorted him to the portico, where he introduced him to the people in a few felicitous remarks. The President was received with repeated cheers. There was much confusion in the crowd while he spoke. He said:

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

GENTLEMEN: I appear here before you simply to tender you my heartfelt thanks for this cordial welcome. I regard this demonstration as an evidence of the interest which you take in the question in which the country is interested and in the issues involved in them. I look on this demonstration as an uprising and outpouring of the popular heart. [Cheers.] I have tried to perform my constitutional duty to the people of the United States. [Cries, "You have done it."] It is on you I rely for protection and support. It is on the people that I have relied from my advent in public life to the present time. [Applause.] I thank God that in the performance of my official duties they have never deceived me; and in the future as in the past, you never shall be deceived by me. [Applause.] I trust I shall have another opportunity to address you. You have the best wishes of my heart for your prosperity. The demonstrations you have made will be treasured up in my heart and carried with me so long as remembrance occupies a place and the blood in my veins animates my heart. I have no more to say to-night. I again thank you for the welcome extended through your Representative. Cheers were given for the President.

GEN. GRANT CALLED FOR.

Calls were made for Gen. GRANT, and on that gentleman's appearing the popular enthusiasm and admiration broke out afresh. The cheers were general and the enthusiasm intense. The people were truly wild with excitement. Cheer after cheer was given. The Secretary of State and other prominent gentlemen of the party were introduced and received similar honors.

Chicago to-night exhibits a scene of excitement seldom if ever before witnessed.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Message of Gov. Orr—His Recommendations Concerning the Freedmen—Financial Condition of the State.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The Legislature assembled in extra session to-day. Gov. ORR in his Message says he convened the Legislature for the purpose of recommending such modifications in existing laws concerning freedmen as will entitle State tribunals to exercise jurisdiction over them in all cases, and secure greater certainty and economy in the punishment of crime among all classes; also such measures of relief as the present condition of the people of the State demands.

He refers to the anomaly that more than half the inhabitants of the State are not amenable to State tribunals, and are exempt from liabilities to punishment under State laws. In a majority of the districts of the State there are neither Provost nor Freedmen's Courts, and persons of color perpetrate crime with impunity. Some of their gravest offences against society are to be tried before military commissions; but the unavoidable delay, and the difficulty of securing the attendance of witnesses, and the expenses devolved upon the prosecutor, combine to render such tribunals wholly inefficient.

Where Provost Courts exist their punishments do not conform to the laws of the State, being much lighter than punishments imposed by the State upon whites for the same offences. The Governor deprecates this inequality, urging such legislation as will secure to all accused persons trial before the same tribunal, and upon conviction equal punishment. He recommends the repeal of existing discriminations against the freedmen, and that civil rights and liabilities as to crime be accorded to all alike; also that existing laws allowing freedmen to testify in cases where freedmen are parties concerned be extended so as to admit their evidence in all cases. He suggests various reasons of sound policy for the removal of disabilities of witnesses on account of color, and advises the adoption of the penitentiary system, hitherto unknown in this State.

The Governor also recommends more stringent measures for suppressing vagrancy. He refers at considerable length to the disastrous results of war upon the financial condition of the State; but, while expressing his deep sympathy with the impoverished debtor, declares his concurrence with the decision of the Court of Errors that the Stay Law is unconstitutional. He recommends in lieu thereof imprisonment for debt, and the extension of the Insolvent Debtors' Law so as to relieve any debtor upon the assignment of his estate.

He alludes to the deficiency in the crops, and urges prompt action for the importation of supplies to save destitutes from starvation. To meet any appropriation for this purpose, he says there is no resource available except the sale of State bonds, which he hopes will command nearly par in the market.

Concerning the quarantine regulations concerted by himself with Gen. SICKLES, he says they have resulted in the complete exclusion of cholera and yellow fever from the limits of the State.

Gov. ORR concludes with a reference to the work of reorganization and reconstruction, which he says progresses slowly, but steadily. He believes our fellow-citizens of the North and West will not much longer permit the flagrant injustice of taxation without representation. However much all may deplore that the progress of the State has been retarded and its prosperity paralyzed by loss of fortune and credit, and by short crops, the wise and manly course of our people is to redouble their energy, banish unavailing regrets, meet adversity with a stout heart and brave hands, and through the approving smiles of a gracious Heaven, our venerable mother will again be prosperous and her children contented and happy.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

BY THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Bismarck's Reply to Napoleon's Demands.

An Army of Sixty Thousand Prussians Sent to the Rhine.

Progress of the Negotiations Concerning Venetia.

The First Conference on the Question Held at Vienna.

The Italian Army to be Materially Reduced.

GERMANY.

A Prussian Army to be Sent to the Rhine.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

Sixty thousand Prussian troops are ordered to the Rhine.

Darmstadt Complies with the Demands of Prussia.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

Darmstadt has complied with the demands of Prussia, and will pay the latter three millions of florins, besides ceding to Prussia some of her territory.

Prussia Wants to Buy the Dunderberg.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

Prussia is treating for the purchase of the iron-clad *Dunderberg*.

Ministerial Changes.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

Baron WERTHER has been appointed Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Baron GOTTES, Envoy at Paris, goes to Vienna.

Count METTERNICH, the Austrian Ambassador, has been recalled from Paris.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

Important Reduction of the Italian Army.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

Prior to the signature of the Treaty of Peace, Italy will dismiss one hundred and twenty thousand soldiers.

The First Conference on the Italian Question at Vienna.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 5—Evening.

The first official conference for the establishment of peace between Italy and Austria was held at Vienna on the 3d inst. The draft of some of the articles of the treaty was signed, and the arrangements for the transfer of Venetia between Austria and France to Italy, and the evacuation of the Quadrilateral by the Austrians, are in progress.

THE REVOLT IN CANDIA.

The Speedy Pacification of the Insurgents Expected.

ATHENS, Greece, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

Hopes are freely expressed, with some prospect of realization, that the pacification of the revolt in Candia will soon be accomplished.

THE CANADIAN FLURRY.

All the Troops Sent Out to be Armed with Breech-Loaders.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The troops sent to Canada are to be armed with breech-loaders.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday noon, Sept. 5.

COTTON—The market is heavy and the sales will probably be light to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 5—Evening.

The Cotton market is dull and prices have declined ¼d. ℔ lb. The sales to-day were 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted 13d. ℔ lb.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 5—Evening.

The Breadstuffs market is firmer.

Liverpool Tallow Market.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 5—Evening.

The Tallow market is active, but prices are without change.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 5—Noon.

The opening price of Consols to-day is 89¼ for money.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 5—Evening.

Consols were quoted at the close at 89¼ for money.

American Securities.

The opening prices are:

United States Five-Twenties	73
Illinois Central Railroad	79
Erie Railway	46¾

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 5—Evening.

The closing prices for American Securities are as follows:

U. S. Five-Twenties, 73.

Erie Railway Shares, 46¼.

Illinois Central Shares, 79¼.

MARINE NEWS.

Sailing of the Borussia for New-York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The steamship *Borussia*, from Hamburg on the 25th ult., sailed to-day noon for New-York. She has on board £31,000 and 2,500,000 francs in specie on American account.

Arrival Out of the City of London and the Saxonia.

QUEENSTOWN, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The steamship *City of London*, from New-York, Aug. 25, has arrived, and will sail immediately for Liverpool after landing the mails.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, Sept. 5—Evening.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day, and sailed for Hamburg.

Union Pacific Railroad.

JUNCTION CITY, Kansas, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

Gen. POPE to-day erected the initial stone of the Union Pacific Road, south branch, with appropriate ceremonies, and the grading of the road commenced. Gens. POPE and DAVIDSON, and others, made appropriate addresses. A party of surveyors are now locating the road to the southern line of Kansas *via* Neosho and Grand Rivers.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Express Train on New-York Central Road Thrown Off the Track.

Five Persons Killed and Several Severely Wounded.

A Switch Carelessly Left Open the Cause of the Disaster.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

A shocking accident occurred on the New-York Central Railroad, six miles east of this city, about 5 o'clock this evening. Several persons were killed outright and many others injured. The steamboat express train which left Albany this morning, was thrown from the track by a switch which was carelessly left open. The train was running fast and on a curve. The engineer gave the signal to brake and jumped from his engine. The locomotive plunged into the sand and turned over. The three coaches next the baggage car ran together like the points of a telescope, and were left lying in a heap with the baggage car.

The loss of life, and injury to passengers generally, were confined to these three cars. The following is a list of killed and injured:

LIST OF KILLED.

David Creighton, Newtown, C. E.; Leroy Shaughnessey, Rochester, railroad employe; Lucius Owen, brakeman, Clyde: Mr. Smith, Gloversville, N. Y.; N. Somers, Rosenbloom, N. Y.

LIST OF WOUNDED.

A. H. Stone, Oppenheim, N. Y., hip, slightly; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Somers, Decatur, N. Y., slightly; Miss Downing, Rome, N. Y., back and head, severely; F. H. Harrington, No. 19 Maiden-lane, New-York, head, slightly; Mrs. P. J. Parker, Buffalo, head, slightly; W. L. Vail, Florida, N. Y., slightly; W. F. Mitts, Murray, N. Y., head, slightly; James Aspell, Seneca Falls, breakman, shoulder and side; Mr. and Mrs. A. Seymour, Lebanon, N. Y., badly bruised; C. S. Fectro, Syracuse, badly bruised; H. C. Peters, injured in leg, arm and head; Michael Daley and son, Utica, head, slightly; W. H. Leland, Rochester, shoulder; W. L. Lantry, Oneida, shoulder and hip injured slightly; A. F. Whortley, Kalamazoo, jaw broken; A. De Forest, Ann Arbor, Mich., slightly; David Taylor, Jersey City, of firm of Colgate & Co., New-York, internally; Aaron Stone and wife, head, shoulders and hips; Thomas Oliver, Fordham, N. Y., slightly; Mrs. W. N. Thomas and son, Beloit, Wis., slightly; J. A. Chapman, Beloit, slightly; Mrs. Chapman, severely; J. Q. Johnson, East Saginaw, slightly; E. Derby, Courtland, slightly; Mrs. Hanna, Rochester, head and arm; Andrew Tracy, New-York, slightly; James Gould, fireman, Palmyra, slightly; John Supple, Detroit, leg injured; James Elliott, New-York, slightly; John Pacey, London, C. W., rib broken; C. Demster, Gloversville, N. Y., seriously William Rice, Oswego, shoulder broken; J. W. Swan, Medina, N. Y., head and shoulder hurt; Mrs. Swan had an arm broken; Susan Page, Binghamton, slightly; Mrs. Newell, California, some injured; Mr. Newell slightly; Mrs. N. Somers, Otsego, arm and back, badly; Horace Hoyt, Decatur, internally; Frank Mozier, engineer, slightly; W. J. McDonald, California, slightly; the latter was extricated by his two sisters; Wm. Ryan, Rochester, slightly.

The bodies of the dead and the injured were brought to this city at 8 P. M., and everything is being done that can be for the comfort of the sufferers. The bodies of SHAUGHNESSEY and OWEN were left in the wreck, as they could not be immediately removed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is the statement of the public debt of the United States on Sept. 1, 1866:

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.	
Five per cent. Bonds	$198,691,350 00
Six per cent. Bonds of 1867 and '68	18,323,591 80
Six per cent. Bonds, 1881	283,734,800 00
Six per cent. 5-20 Bonds	775,422,800 00
Navy Pension Fund	11,750,000 00
Total	$1,288,322,541 80
Debt Bearing Currency Interest.	
Six per cent. Bonds	$8,202,000 00
Temporary Loan	45,538,000 00
Three Year Compound Interest Notes	155,512,140 00
Three Year 7.30 Notes	769,518,900 00
Total	$978,771,040 00
Matured Debt not Presented for Payment.	
United States Notes	$399,603,592 00
Fractional Currency	26,483,998 33
Gold Certificates of Deposit	15,480,220 00
Total	$441,567,810 33
Total Debt	$2,728,314,835 95
Amount in Treasury, Coin	$76,333,918 27
Amount in Treasury, Currency	56,297,749 46
Total in Treasury	$132,631,667 73
Amount of Debt, less Cash in Treasury	$2,595,683 168 22

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and the Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st of September, 1866.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

REVENUE AFFAIRS.

The new Internal Revenue Law contains a provision that all papers which are executed in insurrectionary States before the establishment of Collection Districts therein, which are invalid for want of stamps, may be rendered valid by fixing the proper stamps at any time before the first of January, 1867. In this connection the time for establishing districts in the insurrectionary States becomes important. It is as follows:

Alabama, May 16, 1865; Florida, May 4, 1865; Mississippi, June 1, 1865; North Carolina, May 10, 1865; South Carolina, May 30, 1865; Arkansas, March 1, 1865; Georgia, May 30, 1865; Tennessee, Feb. 7, 1863; Louisiana, Feb. 16, 1863; Texas, June 5, 1865.

In the following counties of Virginia the period at which they were constituted into Collection Districts was October 16, 1862, viz.:

Frederick, Doudon, Prince William, Nansemond, Northumberland, King and Queen, New-Kent, Warwick, Accomac, Princess Anne, Shenandoah, Warren, Fauquire, Richmond, Middlesex, Gloucester, James City, Elizabeth, Northampton, Isle of Wight, Clark, Fairfax, Alexandria, Lancaster, Essex, Mathews, York, Cave, Norfolk.

With the cities of Norfolk and Williamsburgh, the remaining counties of this State were made into districts May 3, 1865.

VACANCY FILLED.

The position in the Treasury Department vacated by the death of Mr. WM. MATTHEWS, the administrator of the laws relating to inspection of steamships, &c., has been filled by the appointment of Capt. W. M. MEW, formerly in charge of the mint branch of the Treasury.

PERSONAL.

Assistant Secretary W. E. CHANDLER leaves for the North to-morrow morning on a pleasure tour of two or three weeks. His labors have been very arduous and confining during the last year, and rest and recreation are indispensable in view of the work before him during the next session of Congress.

OFFICE-SEEKERS.

The statement extensively circulated that blank commissions were left by the President, signed for use during his absence, is calculated to mislead parties seeking official positions. Nothing more in that way has been done than is customary when the President leaves Washington for an absence of more than a day or two. Such commissions are only for use in special cases which may arise during his absence. Those seeking appointments who visit Washington during Mr. JOHNSON's absence, only squander time and money to no purpose, except the annoyance of the heads of departments.

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Workmen are still engaged in repairing and cleansing the various apartments of the Executive Mansion, which, from continued use for a very long time, were much in need of painting and cleaning. Their labors will be concluded by the time the President reaches Washington on returning from his Western tour.

MARYLAND.

Congressional Conventions.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The Fifth Congressional District Democratic Convention, which met at Bladensburgh yesterday, and adjourned, without making nominations, to meet to-day in Baltimore, are now in session at Barnum's Hotel.

The Second District Conservative Convention also met here to-day, at 2 o'clock, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

In the Second Congressional District the Conservatives have nominated STEVENSON ARCHER, of Harford County.

The Fifth District Democratic Convention are now holding their adjourned session at Barnum's Hotel in this city. They have had a protracted session since noon. The Conservative Convention in the same district have made several overtures to affiliate, but they were all refused. The latter body adjourned to meet again on the 28th of September. The Democratic Convention took a recess till 9 o'clock to-night.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

After thirty ballots, in the course of which Mr. HARRIS' name was dropped from the list of delegates, the Convention adjourned at midnight without making a nomination, to meet on the 5th of October. There was much confusion and excitement during the proceedings.

NEW-YORK.

Gov. Fenton Serenaded.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The friends of Gov. FENTON serenaded him at the Executive mansion this evening, in honor of his renomination. The assemblage was large and enthusiastic, and was briefly addressed by His Excellency, who thanked them for this evidence of approval, and expressively alluded to the magnitude of the opening campaign.

He expressed the fullest confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and his belief that the earnestness pervading the masses foreshadow the triumph of Union principles and the maintenance of the cause of good Government.

New-York State Politics—The Congressional Nominations.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

CHURCHILL, Republican, was nominated for Congress in the Twenty-second District to-day. Mr. LITTLEJOHN, a delegate from the First Oswego District, bolted and left the Convention.

RHODE ISLAND.

Commencement at Brown University.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The commencement exercises of Brown University occurred to-day. Honorary degrees were conferred as follows: L. L. D. on John Augustus Bolles, of Boston; D. D. on Rev. Kendall Brooks and Rev. George Dana Boardman, of Philadelphia; Prof. George Park Fisher, of Yale College; Rev. Alexander Burgess, of Portland, Me. A. M. on John Meredith Read, Jr., of Albany, N. Y.; John Westall, Fall River; Hon. Samuel Curry and Rev. Wm. A. Mowery, of this city.

The prospects for the new class are unusually promising.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

After the exercises of the graduating class, dinner was served in a tent on the College grounds. Addresses were made by Bishop SMITH, of Kentucky, Prof. PARK, of Andover, Hon. ISAAC DAVIS, of Worcester, Rev. Dr. WARREN, of Boston, Prof. FISHER, of New-Haven, Chief Justice BRADLEY, and Prof. CASWELL, of Rhode Island.

President SEARS announced that five Rhode Island citizens had given $20,000 each to the funds of the University, and $50,000 more had been subscribed by friends in Massachusetts.

MICHIGAN.

The Democratic State Convention.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The Democratic State Convention assembled in this city endorsed the nominations for State Officers made yesterday by the National Union Convention, and recommended the Democracy of Michigan to coöperate with the supporters of said National Union ticket.

GEORGIA.

Railroad Convention.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The Railroad Convention adjourned this afternoon. The Macon delegation declined to recommend the city to subscribe to stock, as it might embarrass it in meeting the subscriptions already made for other roads. The work is highly approved, and aid is promised when practicable.

KANSAS.

The Radical State Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The Republican State Convention of Kansas met at Topeka to-day, and unanimously renominated Gov. CRAWFORD and Hon. SIDNEY CLARK for Congress. Strong Radical resolutions were adoped, supporting Congress and denouncing the President.

TEXAS.

The Freedmen's Bureau—Release of an Offending Editor.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

McGARY, the Brenham, Texas, editor, arrested by Capt. CRAIG, of the Freedmen's Bureau, for using disrespectful language regarding some of its employes, was released on the 4th by order of Gen. KIDDER, Assistant Superintendent for the State.

ILLINOIS.

Horse Trot at Chicago—Dexter Ahead.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

A trot to-day between *Dexter*, *Butler* and *Patchen*, for a purse of $5,000, was won by *Dexter* in three straight heats. Best time 2:24½.

MAINE.

A Radical Meeting at Bangor.

BANGOR, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE addressed a large audience here this afternoon in explanation and vindication of the policy of Congress as against that of President JOHNSON. Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN speaks to the people here, on Saturday evening next, upon the Presidential policy and giving his reasons for opposing it.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Cholera—Markets.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

There were sixteen deaths from cholera yesterday.

Cotton unchanged. Sales 1,100 bales Low Middling at 31c.@32c. Receipts 55 bales. Sterling Exchange 153@154.

Heavy Robbery at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The office of L. J. REED, Attorney-at-Law, in this city, was robbed on Monday, the 3d inst., of bonds, stocks, notes and cash amounting to $22,000.

Cholera in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

There were four cases of cholera here yesterday, all of which were fatal.

The Cholera in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The deaths from cholera yesterday numbered 75.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

GILLAUDAI's glass-works, in Oxford-street, were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $50,000.

Amusements.

TROVATORE AT THE FRENCH THEATRE.—Mr. DRAPER's enterprise is rapidly assuming the proportions of a regular opera season. The company have given thus far, with a fair measure of success, the "Barber" and "Martha," of which the former was the more acceptable for obvious reasons. To-night "Il Trovatore" will be revived, with an excellent cast, and with every prospect of success. Mr. DRAPER's enthusiasm in the prosecution of an exceedingly up-hill task is commendable, and the public will not fail properly to acknowledge it.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONS' TOURNAMENT

Third Day's Proceedings—Harrison Beaten by Hubbell, Daniels by Dion, Frawley by Plunkett, McDevitt by Tieman and Frawley by Phelan.

There was no exhibition playing by leading experts at the billiard tournament at the Hippotheatron yesterday afternoon, the table being used exclusively by the players who are competing for the prizes and the championship of the State and provincial champions. Two games were played, the first being between A. H. HARRISON, champion of Missouri, and GERSHOM B. HUBBELL, champion of Connecticut, and the second between CYRILLE DION, champion of Canada, and EDWARD DANIELS, champion of Massachusetts.

The contest between the first-named players, both of whom are amateurs, was surprisingly close, HUBBELL winning by eight points only. The score is appended:

HARRISON—0, 0, 2, 5, 6, 22, 2, 0, 4, 19, 6, 37, 3, 0, 4, 0, 0, 6, 2, 27, 6, 2, 0, 2, 14, 0, 0, 12, 2, 0, 8, 23, 0, 2, 41, 0, 22, 92, 0, 0, 2, 22, 12, 50, 0, 0, 0, 0, 23, 6, 3, 3.—Total 492. Innings, 52. Average, 9.24-52. Highest run, 92. Banks, 2; safety-plays, 3; pockets off count, 1.

HUBBELL—19, 5, 0, 0, 8, 6, 6, 8, 4, 34, 3, 9, 0, 2, 12, 23, 3, 19, 9, 2, 13, 15, 3, 7, 6, 5, 43, 8, 3, 6, 0, 0, 6, 0, 3, 0, 12, 2, 0, 9, 0, 94, 2, 9, 8, 2, 3, 7, 0, 2, 3, 3. Total, 500. Innings, 52. Average, 9.32-52. Highest run, 94. Banks, 0; safety-plays, 6; pockets off count, 1. Time, 1 hour 50 minutes. Referee, WILLIAM WICKS, of Brooklyn.

The closing game—that between DION and DANIELS—was won by the former, as the subjoined score will show:

DANIELS—7, 3, 16, 3, 2, 2, 4, 0, 5, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 17, 20, 8, 3, 3, 71, 3, 0, 4, 0, 8, 8, 1, 0, 0, 0, 3, 27, 3, 12, 6, 3, 3, 8, 2, 13, 8, 3, 12, 1, 0, 12, 5, 0, 6. Total, 310. Innings, 51; average, 6.4-51; highest run, 71; banks, 3; safety plays, 7; pockets off count, 2.

DION—0, 5, 0, 0, 0, 0, 86, 6, 5, 14, 3, 7, 6, 1, 12, 13, 5, 6, 0, 0, 1, 4, 8, 6, 3, 5, 0, 3, 2, 3, 46, 6, 3, 0, 0, 4, 2, 3, 36, 0, 0, 6, 64, 3, 2, 17, 33, 0, 26, 16, 28. Total, 500. Innings, 51. Average, 9.41-51. Highest run, 86. Banks, 3; safety plays, 10; pockets off count, 3. Time, 1 hour 20 minutes. Referee, MICHAEL PHELAN, of New-York.

In the evening the entertainment opened with the sixth regular game of the tournament proper, the contending players being EDWARD J. PLUNKETT, champion of Pennsylvania, and JOHN FRAWLEY, champion of Ohio. The playing was spirited and brilliant, particularly so on the part of PLUNKETT, whose "around-the-table" shots were made with rare vigor and certainty. FRAWLEY's nursing was the best part of his game, and was much admired. PLUNKETT won by 87 points. Score:

FRAWLEY—0, 0, 3, 7, 3, 10, 3, 12, 0, 5, 11, 52, 1, 13, 0, 8, 101, 11, 2, 17, 23, 3, 82, 12, 6, 3, 3, 1, 5, 13, 3—Total, 413. Innings, 31. Average, 13.10-31. Highest run, 101. Banks, 2; safety-plays, 3; pockets off count, 1.

PLUNKETT.—2, 15, 52, 40, 28, 53, 12, 5, 0, 5, 3, 61, 15, 6, 0, 9, 0, 0, 64, 0, 0, 3, 0, 12, 0, 0, 50, 50, 6, 15—Total, 500. Innings, 31. Average, 16.4-31. Highest run, 64. Banks, 0; safety-plays, 1; pockets off count, 3. Time, 1 hour 25 minutes. Referee, PHILIP TIEMAN, of Cincinnati.

TIEMAN and McDEVITT, who have done yeoman service thus far in the tournament, next encountered each other in a game of 350 points. The former won by 70, his best run being 151 and his average 25.

The concluding game (100 points, push-shot barred) was won by Mr. PHELAN, JOHN FRAWLEY being his opponent.

To-day the seventh, eighth and ninth regular games are to be played between Messrs. HUBBELL and McCARTHY, FOLEY and HUBBELL, and DION and McCARTHY. The first two are down for the afternoon, the third for the evening, at which time ISIDORE GAYRAUD, of Washington, and other noted experts will also play.

To-morrow, the tenth, eleventh and twelfth regular games will be played in the order in which they are here announced: PLUNKETT *vs.* FOLEY, and FRAWLEY *vs.* HARRISON, in the afternoon, and HUBBELL *vs.* DANIELS in the evening.

The spectators yesterday were fully equal, both as regards numbers and character, to those which attended the previous exhibitions, although at night there were fewer ladies present. This may be wholly attributable to the fact that many gentlemen are not aware that their tickets will admit ladies also.

THE TURF.—The opening of the Fall season at Fashion Course is advertised. It will happen on Friday of this week, when the well-known horses *George Wilkes* and *Lady Thorn* will contest in harness, mile heats, best three in five, for a purse of $1,500. Other races will speedily follow.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

OUT.—KNOX's Fall Hat for gents, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. Enough said.

[Advertisement.]

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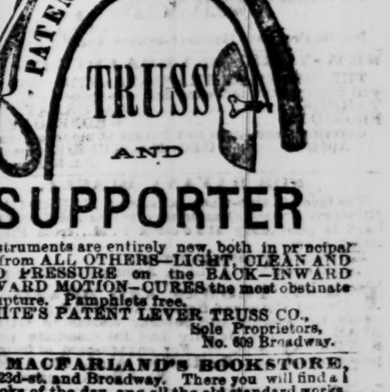

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 521, Sept. 5, 1866.
42, 1, 28, 50, 47, 38, 46, 12, 14, 64, 22, 63, 73.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 522, Sept. 5, 1866.
52, 5, 3, 56, 7, 37, 58, 12, 15, 32, 19, 36, 77, 78.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 421, Sept. 5, 1866.
68, 27, 16, 49, 45, 70, 24, 72, 30, 60, 9, 31, 36.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 422 Sept. 5, 1866.
60, 26, 57, 42, 35, 61, 30, 17, 46, 20, 62, 78, 6, 66.
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